

APIC



KEYNOTER[®]

NEWS OF THE AMERICAN POLITICAL ITEMS COLLECTORS

VOLUME XV, Number 1

ISSUED BY THE APIC

SPRING 1976

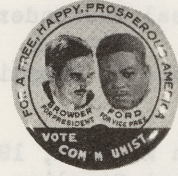
THE COMMUNIST PARTY CANDIDATES



1
9
2
4



1
9
3
6



Foster & Gitlow

33,361

Foster & Gitlow

48,770

Browder & Ford

80,159

1932



Foster & Ford

102,991



1
9
6
8

Mitchell & Zagarell

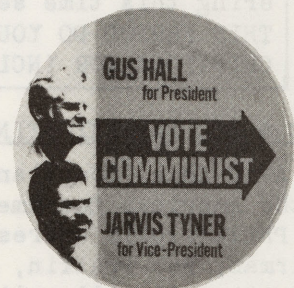
1,075

1940



Browder & Ford

46,251



1
9
7
2

Hall & Tyner

25,621

- 1944 - The Communist Party supported Roosevelt and Truman (Democrats)
- 1948 - The Communist Party supported Wallace and Taylor (Progressives)
- 1952 - The Communist Party supported Hallinan and Bass (Progressives)

STAFF: Editor, U. I. Chick Harris, 6223 Mardel Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri 63109.
Assoc. Editor, Jon D. Curtis, 1141 Stevens Street, DePere, Wisconsin 54115.

FEATURES: THUNDER ON THE LEFT - COMMUNIST PARTY, by our Associate Editor, Jon D. Curtis.
ANSWERING POSERS IRKING COLLECTORS, Web Haven, 324 Monticello Dr. N., Syracuse, NY 13205
APIC CHAPTER NEWS, Dave Castaldi, 430 Susan Lane, Deerfield, Illinois 60015
CONNECTICUT CANDIDATES, Richard C. Maxson, 266 Main, Windsor Locks, CN 06096
THE RED STAR IN AMERICA, John Pfeifer, 3416 Pleasant Plain Av., Elkhart, IN 46514

1974-76 APIC OFFICERS:

PRESIDENT, Larry L. Krug, 505 S. Ardmore Avenue, Villa Park, Illinois 60181.

VICE PRESIDENTS: Region #1, Rev. Herbert Loomis, 4 Hamilton Ave., Auburn, New York 13201.
Region #2, David J. Freint, Box 791 Palisade Sta., Ft. Lee, N. J. 07024.
Region #3, Robert S. Rouse, 4436 N. Kenneth Ave., Chicago, Illinois 60630.
Region #4, Warren G. Lee, Box 58, Ethel, Missouri 63539.
Region #5, Douglas Fouquet, 1540 Forest Way, Del Mar, California 90214.
Region #6, Vernon S. Houston, 4101 Hideaway Drive, Tucker, Georgia 30084.

SECRETARY-TREASURER, Donald B. Coney, 66 Golf Street, Newington, Connecticut 06111.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

Joseph G. Brown, Milwaukee, Wisc; Robert Fratkin, Washington, DC; John Gibson, Sr., Warren, Ohio;
Neal Machander, Santa Ana, California; Richard C. Maxson, Windsor Locks, Conn;
Elwyn A. Taylor, Jr., Wakefield, RI; Mrs. Lois Rathbone, Denver, Colo;
John Rockett, Memphis, Tenn; Mrs. Wayne Rogers, Portland, Ore; Edward Stahl, Hightstown, N. J.

PAST-PRESIDENTS:

Joseph W. Fuld, 1945-60 U. I. Chick Harris, 1960-64 Ferdinand W. O'Brien, 1964-66
Robert Sterling, 1966-68 Wayne G. LaPoe, 1968-70 Gene F. McGreevy, 1970-72

THE KEYNOTER FEATURE - THE COMMUNIST PARTY

Campaign material from the Communist Party is not plentiful, with the early material being the more difficult to obtain. The 1924 jugate is the most elusive of the jugates, followed by 1928--it seems the nice oval 1940 jugate is more plentiful than others and has been priced accordingly when offered. Pamphlets were issued in quantity and many have survived, many of the early ones sold for one cent each and were much cheaper in quantities. There is little in the way of 3-D material and posters are also elusive, except for the later campaigns. Completing the set of jugates has always been a fine challenge for the minor party collector and becomes more so every day.

THE NEXT ISSUE WILL FEATURE THE COLONIAL PERIOD THROUGH THE ADMINISTRATION OF MADISON--the time before the popular vote and elections as we know of them today. Covering this time seems most appropriate during our Bi-Centennial year. WHAT ITEMS OF THIS PERIOD DO YOU HAVE, WHICH YOU WOULD PHOTOGRAPH AND SEND, ALONG WITH THE DESCRIPTIONS FOR INCLUSION IN OUR NEXT ISSUE? THE APIC WOULD BE MOST GRATEFUL.....

APIC & FTC INVESTIGATING "CRACKERBARREL" SET - AMERICAN CONSUMER ADVERTISING.

The APIC Legal Compliance Committee is actively involved in efforts to halt the publication of the American Consumer and American Consumer Store ads which use Westport, Connecticut and Philadelphia addresses, and offer for sale the infamous "Crackerbarrel" set of 1972. Chairman, Bob Fratkin, #793, has written to each publication where the ad has appeared, protesting its illegality and the fraudulent use of a close approximation of our name in the body of the ad. Although we have not had formal replies to the letters, personal contacts have been favorable. The Committee has obtained a set of the buttons as offered, and has determined that the buttons do not meet the requirements of the Hobby Protection Act. This has been brought to the attention of the Federal Trade Commission, which has opened an investigation through the Boston Office. Harry Mazadoorian, #2580, an attorney and member of our Committee is investigating the possibility of filing an action in Federal Court seeking injunctive relief against the sponsors of this ad. To date, we know of the New York Times, National Enquirer and TV Guide ads, should members see others, please inform Bob Fratkin, Committee Chairman immediately.



Our President's Message

LARRY L. KRUG, #714

The 1976 campaign is here! That seems to be a fairly safe statement. Each issue of every newspaper now seems to have at least an article or two on the various campaigns. Headquarters are being set up in every neighborhood in many states. The big challenge right now seems to be not to only collect items from the campaign, but to keep up with the candidates. According to my information, we currently have 130 official presidential candidates (from 37 states), most of them registered with the Federal Election Commission. To my knowledge, this is at least triple the number of candidates we've ever seen in the past. Many of these candidates are independents, running on a particular issue, however they are basically all sincere candidates and must be considered a part of the 1976 campaign.

Items are now starting to arrive at Project '76 Headquarters at a fast rate and we will attempt to document them and issue reports to the membership frequently during the months ahead. I have also given permission to the Political Collector, an independent newspaper serving our hobby, to reprint these reports on a monthly basis.

Numerous lists of 1976 campaign items are beginning to appear on the market, as well as advertisements for these items in publications dealing with our hobby. Relying on the experiences of 1968 and 1972, collectors should be cautious regarding purchases of items, making sure the items are truly official articles of the campaign. By the same token, those offering lists and advertising items for sale or trade should assure collectors that their offerings are "official." This may include going so far as stating the origin and "official" use of each item offered. In the revised APIC Code of Ethics (page 125-126 of the 1975 APIC Handbook), Article IIIC under banned items states: "Any item manufactured before, during or after a campaign for the purpose of sale or trade to collectors but not actually used in the campaign..." is a banned item. Furthermore, Article VIC under unlawful practices states: "Selling or trading, advertising for sale or trade, offering for sale or trade, manufacturing or procuring the manufacture of any banned item as listed in Section III of this Code, having knowledge of its status as such, shall be an undesirable practice with the member subject to removal from APIC. This shall include items related to any political party or any national, state or local candidate or cause." "If a fellow member of APIC is believed to be in violation of any act listed under Section VI of this Code, it is a member's obligation to report the violation immediately to his regional vice president..."

When the revised Code of Ethics and Code of Conduct was written and overwhelmingly passed by the membership in 1973, I'm sure the two past campaigns with their vast proliferation of "collector buttons" were on everyone's mind. Perhaps 1976 would be different. But it's up to the membership to point out violations to the code. When this is done, APIC will act. Hopefully violations will be few, but when they do occur and are duly reported, they will be investigated and appropriate action will be taken.

I would like to publically thank those members who have sent in newspaper clippings on their collections as a result of my request in the last KEYNOTER. These will be used in the bicentennial historical exhibit on collecting political campaign items to be on display at our national convention in Hartford. Once again, anyone having newspaper or magazine articles of their collections, or the collections of other members, or photos of APIC conventions or activities, which you would be willing to donate for this exhibit, please send them directly to me. They will be welcomed and appreciated.

Elsewhere in this issue you will find information on our upcoming national convention in Hartford. I am sure those members who have attended past national APIC conventions will concur that this is an event that shouldn't be passed up. Planning for the Hartford event indicates another outstanding national convention can be expected. I sincerely hope all members will give the possibility of attending this convention some thought. Our convention committee promises three days of activity that will make it well worthwhile. If you do plan to attend the convention, I urge you to make your hotel reservations early. During the bicentennial, Connecticut is going to be a popular area and if you wait until the last minute, it is almost a certainty that rooms will not be available. If for some reason you later find you cannot attend, a cancellation can be made easier than attempting to find lodging in August.

Your Executive Board has approved the selection of a 5-member APIC Nominating Committee which is now at work on a slate of nominees for the 1976-78 term. Members of this committee include: David L. Castaldi, #1183, Deerfield, Illinois; Agnes T. Gay, #7, East Rochester, New York; Neal Machander, #1592, Santa Ana, California; John P. Mayne, #2136, St. Louis, Missouri and Elwyn A. Taylor, #2727, Wakefield, Rhode Island.

An update on APIC Bicentennial activities -- We are cooperating with the Smithsonian Institution's traveling exhibit on "Five Crucial Elections." Robert Fratkin, a member of our bicentennial committee, is coordinating this effort with the Smithsonian, supplying them with names of APIC members in various areas of the country where the exhibit will be shown. Local members will then add their collections to the exhibit. San Francisco, Durham (N.H.) and Denver are among the first places where this cooperative effort will take place. The exhibit will undoubtedly be shown in a number of cities this year and it provides an excellent opportunity for our organization to also obtain good recognition.

If you plan to exhibit your collection independently this year, remember that Secretary Don Coney has display placards for this use at no cost to the membership (See Secretary's Corner in Autumn-Winter 1975 KEYNOTER).

USE CAUTION IN PURCHASING HISTORICAL NEWSPAPER HEADLINES — FRONT PAGES

Several companies are promoting sales of full size authentic reproductions of newspaper front pages that made history. JFK Shot, Nixon Resigns and various election results are among a growing list of front pages being offered. Although a collector can usually distinguish between the reproduction and the original (in fact, most of the reproductions are printed on one side only, the back being blank), it is often difficult to make the distinction from sight unseen offerings on sales lists and auction sheets. Reproduction front pages can make exciting display pieces, however collectors should be cautious when buying them, making sure they know whether they are purchasing an original or a reproduction.

The Ethics of '76 Collecting -- An APIC KEYNOTER EDITORIAL

"Collecting fever" is the term some people call it. And every four years it almost always becomes an epidemic. Of course what is being referred to is the strange maneuvers and mannerisms of button collectors in a presidential election year.

Collecting '76 buttons...stopping by campaign headquarters and attending political rallies are enjoyable experiences. It places the collector right in the midst of his hobby as the campaign is making history. The collector becomes a part of the campaign and the items that are picked up have a deeper meaning to the individual.

Unfortunately, sometimes this is not the true picture in our hobby. Some collectors get greedy...exploit the hobby. This has already happened in 1976. A few collectors have given our hobby a very bad image in a number of circles. In fact the situation is becoming so alarming that the hobby may suffer the effects for a long period.

Here are a few cases in point: Collectors passing themselves off as teachers conducting "mock" elections in school and requesting a hundred or two hundred buttons from each candidate -- not for a "mock" election but for trading stock...or using similar stories to gain quantities of items for free. Collectors "hounding" headquarters and button manufacturers on a near daily basis. Collectors attempting to establish a deal with button manufacturers to make them a 100-button overrun on every button they are contracted to produce. Collectors writing to or calling (often with Watts line privileges) every campaign headquarters of every candidate in every state. Collectors who buy up sizeable quantities of a limited run item produced for a single campaign event or a small special interest group and then graciously offering the prize item to fellow collectors for inflated prices.

This is nothing but blatant, spurious greed which is giving our hobby a real black eye. It is debauchery. These few over-aggressive collectors are a disservice to the hobby and to their fellow collectors.

One state headquarters states they receive 10 to 12 letters daily from collectors asking for buttons and this has been going on for weeks. They attempt to reply to these letters, even though the requests usually are not accompanied by a donation, but they're getting tired of it. The national headquarters of one major candidate has already considered discontinuing the production of any more buttons because the collectors grab them up the minute they put them out. A minor presidential candidate states she has already spent over \$100 in her own money in postage alone answering letters from collectors and has not yet received one donation.

If this type of situation is going to continue, it is difficult to predict the future of our hobby. We often speak about the ethics of button manufacturers...the ethics of mail auctioneers...or the ethics of this group or that group. The time has come when the ethics of the collector is in question. The aggressive collector who is collecting 1976 items with the almighty, profiteering dollar signs in his eye sockets is a detriment to the hobby and should take a long, hard look at this situation for the benefit of his fellow collectors. It would be regrettable if a hobby which has been an enjoyment to so many people would be ruined by a few over-zealous profiteers.

Although this expose' was not written with any one member in mind, please re-read it and think about it. And if the shoe fits, wear it.

Larry L. Krug, President

WE ARE POLITICAL ITEMS COLLECTORS!

The Summer 1975 KEYNOTER carried a membership preference poll to determine reactions to selecting a suitable "name" for political items collectors, similar to the names used by some of the other hobby groups.

An APIC Executive Board sub-committee headed up by Doug Fouquet and including Lois Rathbone and Jack Gibson announce the results of this survey. Over 250 APIC members took the time to send back the forms. Of these, 103 liked the idea of a special name, while 159 preferred that we continue to call ourselves political items collectors, without a special name. Chairman Fouquet states, "It's difficult to assess the feeling of the great majority of members who did not respond in any way, but I would assume that many of these people also would vote to keep things as is. At least this has been my experience with some with whom I've talked."

The committee adds that among the 159 negative votes, quite a few wrote in comments of a distinctly "anti" nature. These people felt the suggested names were too contrived, too cute, and hard to pronounce or remember. Others simply indicated their attachment to our present "name" -- political items collectors.

The 103 affirmative votes were split in quite a few directions, as the tally shows. Among the write-in ideas, "politicologist" and "politemologist"/"politemist" were suggested by several people independently. Most of the other write-ins were by one person each.

The committee recommends that we should continue with our present designation of political items collectors. Perhaps at some future time APIC may again wish to explore the question of a special name, and if so, the experience of the recent survey and the various write-in names suggested may be helpful. The committee does not believe there is enough of a mandate indicated by the survey to move ahead in this direction at this time.

The APIC "NAME" survey response follows:

Like idea of special "name" (103 yes responses)

Prefer we continue to call ourselves political items collectors without a special name (159 yes responses)

Of four names suggested, prefer:

Poliphernologist (35)

Eligerist (11)

Politigraphist (34)

Apicist (16)

Write-in suggestions (29)

Write-in "name" suggestions:

Politicologist / Politicology ("political" plus "study of")

Politemologist / Politemology ("political" plus "items" plus "study of")

Politemist / Politemistics ("political" plus "item")

Politicanist (from "politicana")

Polisymbolist

Policollector

Political Memorabiligist

Exonumiast (from "other than coins")

Politizophrenic

Apicor

An "Apic" or "Apics" (rather than "Apicist" or "Apicists")

American Political Collectors

Politicomementologist

Policonligerist ("conliger" is from a Latin verb to collect)

Pinbatist (derived from pinbacks)

Pinbackers

Politibiliagist (derived from political memorabilia)

Politestudist

Politicolligist ("colligere" is Latin for "to collect")

Polihist / Polihistology ("political" plus "history")

Versuiconist (versus suggests a contest, plus icon, a symbol)

Psephologist (Greek "psepho" -- a stone, for voting)

Colligist ("colligo" or "colligere", again the Latin for "to collect")



THUNDER ON THE LEFT-THE COMMUNIST PARTY, U.S.A.

By Jon D. Curtis #1438



The Communist Party was born as a result of the Bolshevik Revolution that overthrew the Kerensky government in Russia in 1917. Communism in its pure form had been attempted in the U.S. in the first half of the nineteenth century with the establishment of "communistic" societies such as New Harmony, Indiana.

After Karl Marx published his "Communist Manifesto" in 1848, a movement on the left began to develop and become more vocal. The first Marxist party in the U.S. was established in 1876 as the Socialist Labor Party. For the next 40 years various organizations had a Marxist element. This was true of the SLP, the International Workers of the World and the Socialist Party. In 1899 a split developed between Daniel De Leon and Eugene Debs. Debs left the SLP and took the majority of the Marxists with him. He founded the Socialist Party and enjoyed considerable success through 1912. Approximately 8% of Americans were voting the Socialist line by 1912 and strong bases of power were established in Wisconsin, Oklahoma, New York, and Pennsylvania.

The success of Nikolai Lenin's Russian Revolution sent shock waves through the American left-wing. A great debate raged over the use of violence. The Socialists under Debs had always been non-violent. Viewing the success of the violent approach to the establishment of a "socialistic" state in Russia led many of the members of the Socialist Party to question Debs' non-violent approach.

In 1917 the left-wing of the Socialist almost broke away, but they stopped short of a break at the behest of Leon Trotsky. For two years internal battles waged on. Finally in 1919 the left-wing broke away. By that time the left-wing numbered some 75,000 and these militants were concentrated in 8 socialist federations based on language. These federations represented the Russian, Lettish, Lithuanian, Ukranian, Hungarian, South Slav, Polish and English speaking groups.

Two major problems immediately developed. First, less than 10% of these left-wingers were primarily English-speaking. Therefore, their appeal was primarily to immigrants. Secondly, when the split occurred two communist parties were formed and they expended most of their energies fighting each other. One group called itself The Workers Party, the other the Communist Labor Party.

Shortly thereafter the Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer began a fierce prosecution of leftists in the U.S. Palmer was bidding for the 1920 Democratic presidential nomination. His arrests led the 1919-1921 period to be known as the era of the "Red Scare". It was quite similar to the 1951-1954 McCarthy era.

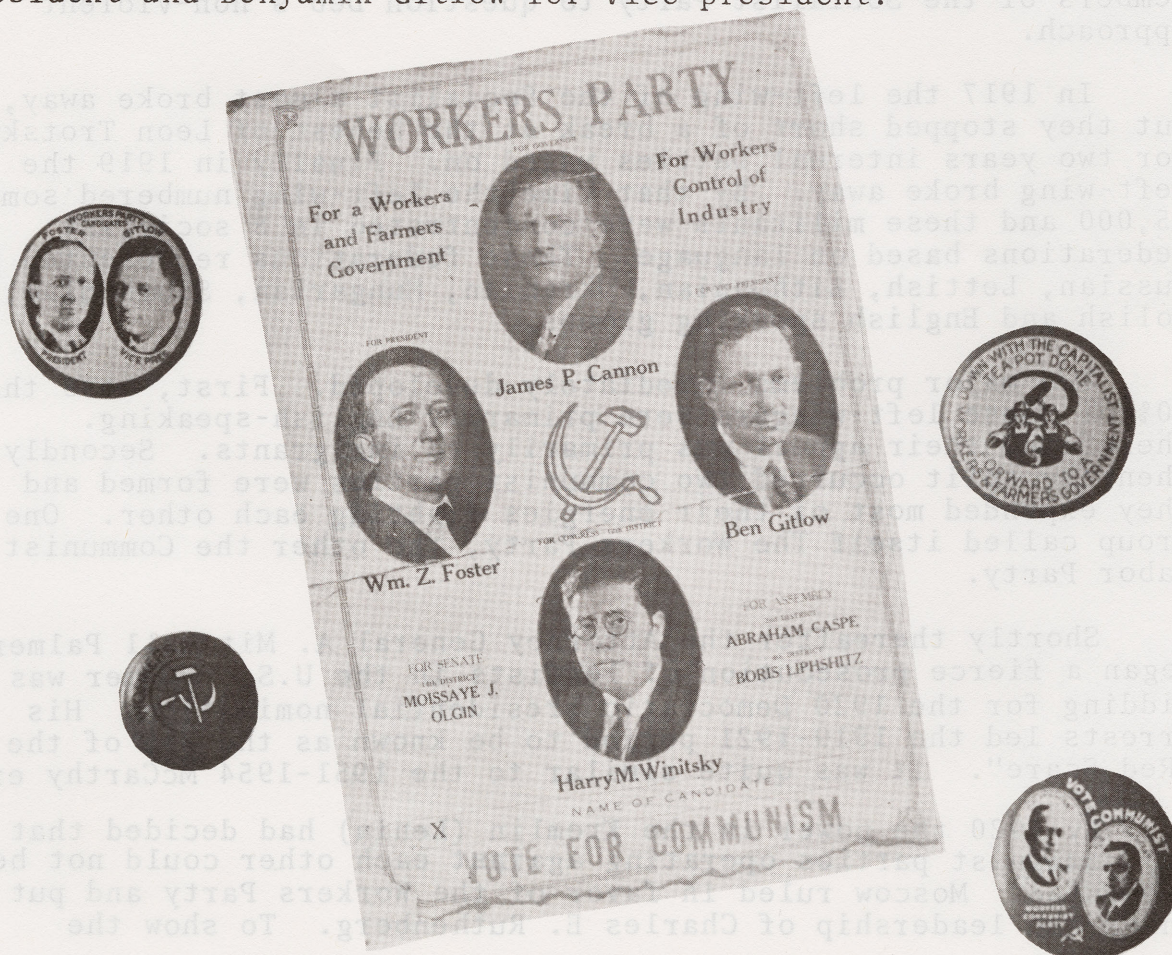
By 1920 the power in the Kremlin (Lenin) had decided that two communist parties operating against each other could not be tolerated. Moscow ruled in favor of the Workers Party and put it under the leadership of Charles E. Ruthenberg. To show the

language problem Ruthenberg faced as a leader of an American political party one need only look at the newspapers the party published. In 1921 eight newspapers were being published, but none in English.



Charles E. Ruthenberg, executive secretary, and William Z. Foster wear delegate's badges to the 1924 Convention of the Workers Party in St. Paul, Minnesota.

The 3rd Congress of the Comintern (Communist International) held in Moscow ordered that all communist parties were to begin operation as open, mass movement parties to win over the industrial and farm workers. Since Moscow had spoken, the Workers Party entered the presidential sweepstakes for the first time in 1924. Militant labor agitator William Zebulon Foster was selected for president and Benjamin Gitlow for vice president.



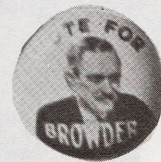
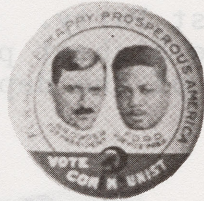
THUNDER ON THE LEFT - THE COMMUNIST PARTY - U S A, continued.

Since the U.S. was in the middle of the Coolidge prosperity, the party had little appeal and was only able to garner 33,360 votes. The movement gained little support in the late twenties as the prosperity continued with little attention being paid to the growing depression on the American farm. In 1928 the Foster-Gitlow ticket was repeated and 46,896 votes were received.

The Great Depression broke out in late 1929. Tremendous unemployment set in. Normally times of economic distress are encouraging growth periods to radical movements. This was true for both the Socialists and the Communists. In 1932 William Z. Foster ran with James W. Ford. Ford was a Black labor agitator and head of the Negro wing of the Communist Party. The Foster-Ford ticket drew 103,253 votes. This was the highest popular vote ever received and yet at the pinnacle of the depression in represented only 0.3% of the vote.



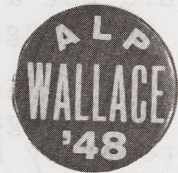
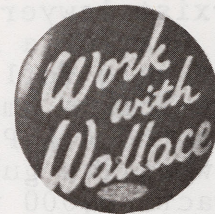
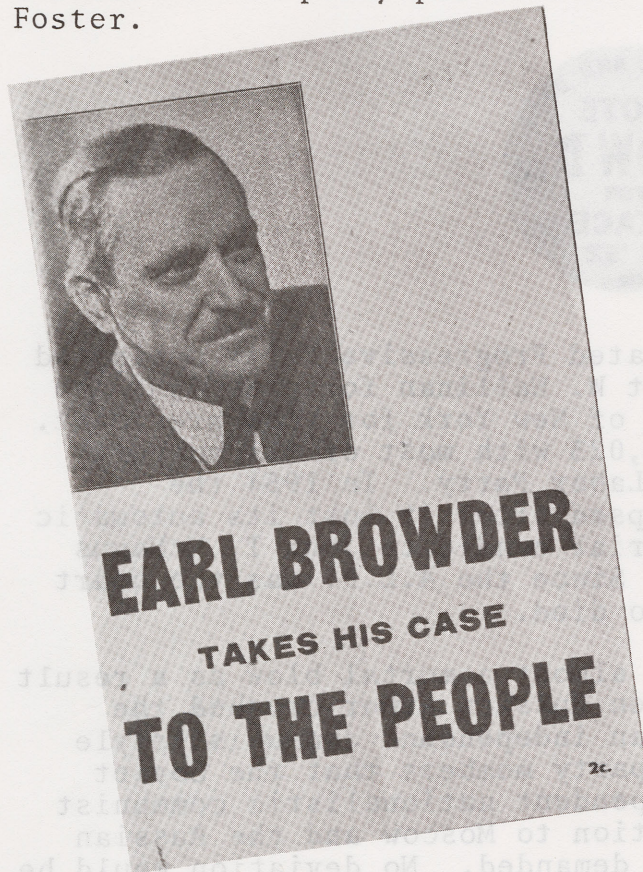
During the thirties the party gained some strength as many college students and faculty joined communist-front organizations or overt communist organizations. Inroads were made in the labor movement when Harry Bridges took over the Pacific Maritime Federation and "Red Mike" Quill took over the Transport Workers Union. The Abraham Lincoln Brigade was established to send volunteers to fight on the loyalist side in the Spanish Civil War. Party membership had reached 30,000 by 1935. Leadership in the party changed also. Earl Browder took over from William Z. Foster.



In 1936 the party submitted a ticket of Browder and Ford again for vice president. Thousands of liberals left both the Socialist and Communist ranks to support F.D.R. and his New Deal. The vote total fell to 80,171. During the late thirties the communists directed most of their fire at fascist Nazi Germany. Then overnight a policy shift was mandated by Moscow when Poland was carved up by the Molotov-Von Ribbentrop Treaty. Germany was to be referred to as a friend. The policy reverted back to bitter hatred after the Germans invaded Russia in June, 1941

In the 1940 election Earl Browder was again nominated for president with James W. Ford taking his third crack at the vice presidency, but the vote again fell down to 46,259.

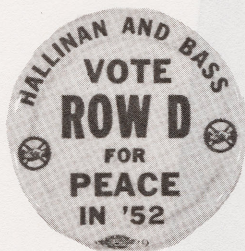
Throughout the war Browder worked towards supporting the government as the U.S. and Russia were allies in the great effort to crush the Axis tyranny. After the war Moscow line demanded a return to revolutionary movement by its puppets. This change in party line cost Earl Browder his leadership of the party. Browder had refused to put up candidates in 1944. He supported the Roosevelt-Truman ticket. After the war Browder was "purged" from the party for having been a collaborator with the capitalists. Control of the party passed back into the hands of William Z. Foster.



By 1948 the Communists were successful in infiltrating and taking over the American Labor Party in New York. This move was so successful that Marxist Vito Marcantonio won a seat in Congress using the American Labor Party endorsement. From this power base in the A.L.P. the Communists were able to wrestle control of the 1948 Progressive Party that picked Henry A. Wallace and Glen H. Taylor as its candidates. At the start of the campaign it was estimated that the Wallace-Taylor team would get 5 to 8 million votes. Once it became obvious that Wallace did not control his party, that, in fact, it was riddled with communist elements support began to fall away in droves. By Election Day only 1,157,326 people pulled the Wallace lever.

The party deteriorated badly from 1948 on into the fifties. Membership fell to less than 10,000. Many party leaders were convicted of violations of the Smith Act of 1940 and the McCarran Act of 1950 which made it illegal to be a party member. On top of that there was the damaging publicity of the spy trial of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg and the Alger Hiss Case. To make matters worse the Korean War broke out in 1950 and the U.S. was

actively involved militarily in fighting communist expansion. The Trotsky wing of the communist movement also had split off and formed its own political party, the Socialist Workers Party. Last but not least the 1951-1954 era of Senator Joseph McCarthy developed into a repetition of the "Red Scare" of the 20's on an even greater scale. Anyone of liberal persuasion was alleged to be a communist or at the very least a fellow-traveler or sympathizer. Vicious attacks were heaped on men like Harry Truman and Adlai Stevenson to authors, writers, actors, and even newsmen such as Edward R. Murrow.



In 1952 the communist-dominated Progressive Party nominated California Marxist lawyer Vincent W. Hallinan for president and Negro activist Charlotta A. Bass of New York for vice president. The Progressive vote fell to 140,023 with most of its support coming from New York's American Labor Party. In 1954 the communist-dominated A.L.P. collapsed after it lost its automatic ballot status when its gubernatorial candidate John T. McManus could not attract 50,000 votes. Since the A.L.P. was the heart of the Progressive Party, it also died.

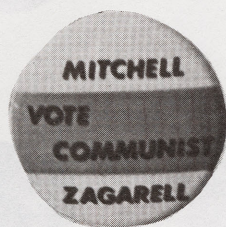
In 1956 the party was dealt almost a mortal blow as a result of the Hungarian Revolution. When Russian armor crushed the attempt by Hungary to establish an independent communist-style state it became obvious to many party members that the Soviet Union never intended to let independent nationalistic communist parties exist. Absolute subjugation to Moscow and the Russian Communist Party was expected and demanded. No deviation would be allowed. Many more party members became disillusioned and dropped out.

The leadership of the party changed hands after William Z Foster died while visiting Moscow in the fall of 1961. Elizabeth Gurley Flynn became the National Party chairman. The party then reached dire financial straits. The Daily Worker failed and became a weekly. The party attempted to infiltrate and take over the civil rights movement, but that also ended in failure. Since practically all of the retained membership was over 40, with one-third over 60 the party had problems when it tried to take over the student left. The New Left failed to identify with Soviet politics. The party was once again riddled by the ideological split between the Soviets and the People's Republic of China. The Maoists broke away and established the violently militant Progressive Labor Party.

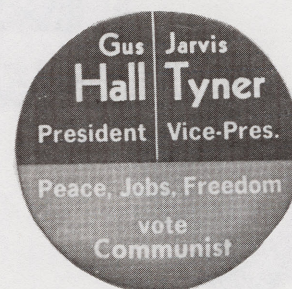
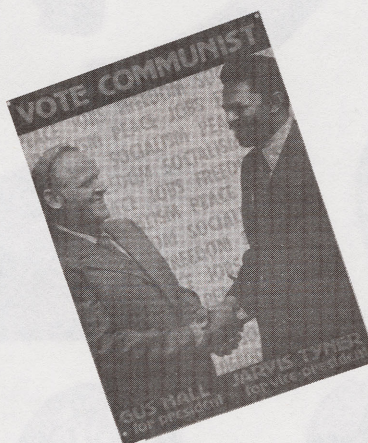
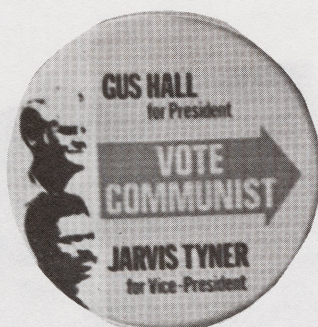
By 1968 leadership of the party passed into the hands of Gus Hall. The party decided to re-enter the political arena again by offering national candidates. For the first time a Black woman was on the ballot for president. Charlene Mitchell

THUNDER ON THE LEFT- THE COMMUNIST PARTY - U S A., continued.

of Los Angeles ran with Michael Zagarell. The party had its worst showing ever. A meager total of 1,075 popular votes were reported from California, Minnesota, Ohio and Washington.



The party showed some revival by 1972 when Gus Hall took the presidential nomination himself and selected Jarvis Tyner to run with him. 25,621 votes were received from 14 separate states.



The future of the Communist Party, U.S.A. is bleak. Its finances are in a shambles. It has been racked by split after split. It has to spend most of its time defending itself from attacks by the other Marxist parties. The Socialist Labor Party exists for the non-violent Marxists. The Trotskyites find haven in the Socialist Workers Party. The Progressive Labor Party denounces it as a revolutionary farce. As long as there is a Soviet Union there probably will be a Communist Party, but it has no real future as a viable force in the American political system.



THE RED STAR IN AMERICA

by, John D. Pfeiffer, #



In the first years following World War I, amidst the "Bath-Tub" gin and the rise of the great New York Yankee dynasty many Americans began to take a hard look at the Communist state in Russia and discovered an extension of that "Red Menace"

in their own backyard, the Worker's Party, and found it to be the arm of American Communism.

The postwar hysteria to destroy the American Communist Party reached a climax during the Palmer "raids" and by 1921 the atmosphere of the country was both more calm and rational than it had been during the recalcitrant days that concluded the Wilson Administration. The Worker's Party had survived the purge but found itself torn into two distinct factions, the "Geese" led by L. E. Katterfeld and Benjamin Gitlow. This faction held that in effect the "party" was merely a necessary nuisance for recruiting members. The other faction the "Liquidators's" had been named for Lenin's contemptuous label given the Russian Marxists who in 1905 had wanted to set up a political organization that would conform to the legal requirements of Czarism. This faction led by Charles Ruthenberg, Max Bedacht, and James P. Cannon believed that the party should participate in the life of the labor movement, even if it meant a collaboration with "centerists" and other uncommitted American radicals. Ruthenberg was shrewd enough to realize that without legality American Communism would eventually succumb to inner cannibalism.

The two factions, at almost equal strength by 1922, called for an organizational meeting to be held in secret at Bridgeman, Michigan in August. Solemnly playing the game of cops and revolutionaries, the forty-five delegates made their way to designated spots where they were met by couriers who led them to the convention site. The site proved to be an unfortunate choice as the open-air sessions did not go unnoticed by the residents of the area or the Federal Government whose efforts to outlaw the party were far from over. To protect the Convention, party members stood watches ready to sound the alarm, credentials were carefully checked, guards feigning drunkenness lolled about the outskirts of the area to ward off intruders. Most of the delegates slept in the home and barn of a farmer named, Karl Wulfskell, who had been told he was accommodating a singing society.

Despite the efforts at security, FBI agents and officers of Michigan raided the Convention and arrested more than seventeen and later jailed more than forty. They were all charged with violating the Michigan Anti-Syndicalist Law--concretely with "unlawful assembly." Though meant as a death blow to the Communists, the Bridgeman Raid unexpectedly helped them to recover morale and gain new support. Unions, liberals, and even conservatives who had previously been helpless or indifferent, now began a national campaign protesting these violations of Democratic Rights. The radicals set up a Labor Defense Council, which received the support of such men as Eugene V. Debs, Max Hayes and Father John Ryan, the director of the National Catholic Welfare Fund. The chief council was the well-known attorney, Frank P. Walsh, and the defense had the active support of the Chicago Federation of Labor and of trade union bodies in many other cities.

The trials took place in St. Joseph, Michigan in February 1923. Each of the three score defendants demanded and succeeded to obtain a separate trial. William Z. Foster, a secret party member and its "rising star" was the first tried and the three week trial resulted in a hung jury. Charles Ruthenberg was next, and employing questionable witnesses and methods, he was quickly convicted and sentenced to three to ten years for "heinous" crime of "unlawful assembly." His conviction was sustained all through the courts, including the Supreme Court. Satisfied with the conviction of Ruthenberg, and facing the prospect of endless trials, the Michigan authorities abandoned the rest--but indictments were not officially dropped until 1934, by the New Deal Attorney General of Michigan.

Superficially the raid appeared to bear out the warnings of the "Geese" faction, against working the representative atmosphere of capitalism. Actually the publicity the party received after the raid and the failure of convicting Foster, helped to bring American Communism into the open. Party membership lists, secret instructions from Moscow, etc., were all plastered across the front pages of the newspapers. The opportunity was at hand to reach its goal of "public existence". Consequently on April 7, 1923, the Communist Party declared its full consolidation with the Worker's Party. Thus the "underground" period caused by the Palmer Raids etc., came to an end and at its 1925 Convention the name was changed to the Worker's (Communist) Party and finally in 1930 to the Communist Party of the United States. The winning of legal rights and free speech and assembly were hailed as an important victory for Democracy in the United States.

History of the Communist Party in the United States, by William Z. Foster, 1952.
American Communist Party 1919-1957, Irving Howe and Lewis Coser, 1957.

AMERICA FIRST BUTTONS
by Jon D. Curtis #1438

Over the last two years I have noticed on many auction lists buttons with America First on them. Lately these buttons have been described as third party items for the America First Party of 1944 which nominated Gerald L. K. Smith and Henry A. Romer.

These buttons are no more related to Smith's America First Party of 1944 than they are to Lar Daly's America First Party of 1960-1968.

The buttons labeled America First are buttons issued by the isolationist America First Committee. The committee was born in the late 1930's when it was organized by a Yale student, R. Douglas Stuart, Jr., under the chairmanship of Chicago businessman Gen. Robert E. Wood. Among the orators and public figures who aided the America First Committee was Charles Lindbergh, Gen. Hugh Johnson, Senators Nye and Wheeler (the 1924 Progressive V.P. nominee) and Norman Thomas. It was supported also by the Hearst newspaper chain. The America First Committee strongly supported non-involvement in Europe and a completely neutral position in the war between Germany and the Allies.

Unfortunately along with true isolationists many fascists, reactionaries, and anti-Semites became part of the movement.

The America First Committee was opposed by the Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies, headed by Kansas editor William Allen White of the Emporia Gazette. This group, at the very least, supported the concept of helping the Allies in every possible way.

A great national debate raged between these two groups throughout 1939 and into the election of 1940. It is estimated that the America First Committee had well over ten million supporters and sympathizers by the spring of 1940. One must realize that all America was pulled into this great debate on the issue of war and peace. This is the America First referred to on the buttons, not the miniscule party of Gerald L. K. Smith. The buttons were out years before 1944 and Smith's candidacy.

Therefore if you are a cause collector then the America First button fits right in to your collection. If you are a presidential items collector and you include the America First button in your collection as a 1944 item you are mistaken. That button was issued in mass numbers in 1939 and 1940 for the great debate then raging. Perhaps this was our fault as we did picture an America First button on the cover of the Keynoter three years ago when the feature was on the Constitutional Conservatives and States' Rights Parties. Our error now stands corrected.

APIC CHAPTER NEWS

by David Castaldi (1183), 430 Susan Lane, Deerfield, IL 60015

APIC CHAPTER CALENDAR - 1976

<u>Date</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Chapter</u>
Mar. 7	1:30 PM	Heart of Illinois: Glen Oak Park Pavillion, Peoria, Ill.
Mar. 20	9:30 AM	Mid-Atlantic: Holiday Inn, Bordentown, N. J.
Apr. 4	1:00 PM	Wisconsin: Marlin Toy Products plant, Horicon, Wisconsin
May 1	12:00 AM	Northstar: Room 112, Historic Minnesota State Capitol, St. Paul
May 1- 2		Monroe D. Ray-- <u>Empire Regional</u> : Ramada Inn, Binghamton, N. Y.
May 2	8:00 PM	<u>Gateway-to-the-West</u> : Farm & Home Bldg. 7801 Forsyth, Clayton, Mo.
May 9	1:00 PM	Chicago Area: Second Presbyterian Church, 1936 S. Michigan, Chicago
May 15	9:30 AM	Mid-Atlantic: Holiday Inn, Bordentown, N. J.
June 13	1:00 PM	Chicago Area: Second Presbyterian Church, 1936 S. Michigan, Chicago
June 28-29	9:00 AM	Mason-Dixon <u>Great Eastern Regional</u> : Sheraton Hotel, Gettysburg, Pa.
<u>Aug. 12-14</u>	9:00 AM	<u>NATIONAL APIC CONVENTION</u> : Sheraton-Hartford Hotel, Hartford, Conn.
Sept. 18	9:30 AM	Mid-Atlantic: Holiday Inn, Bordentown, N. J.
Sept. 19	1:00 PM	Chicago Area: Second Presbyterian Church, 1936 S. Michigan, Chicago
Oct. 3	1:00 PM	Wisconsin: Central Bank, 10701 W. National Ave., West Allis, Wisc.
Oct. 16		Ohio <u>Giant Fall Meeting</u> : Hotel Ft. Hays, 31 W. Spring, Columbus, Ohio
Nov. 13	9:30 AM	Mid-Atlantic: Holiday Inn, Bordentown, N. J.

Please check with local collectors as above dates are subject to change!

Chapter secretaries or presidents are asked

- 1) To add my name to your mailing list for meeting announcements
- 2) To send reports of chapter activities after each meeting
- 3) To advise me at once of any planned regional meeting so that we do not schedule two such events within a month of each other.

As we approach the APIC NATIONAL CONVENTION, all chapters are reminded that a regional meeting cannot be scheduled within one month of the national convention.

CHAPTER ACTIVITIES--GEOGRAPHIC

General

We have not heard from a number of chapters for well over a year: Dixie (Vern Houston), Florida (Cecil Currey), Iowa (Mike Treinen), Montana (H. Dwayne Roe). Are you alive and well? Please send us a report of your activities or advise us if you have lapsed into inactivity.

Chicago Area

Over 50 persons attended the February 1st meeting at which a number of outstanding buttons (including a TR-Johnson jugate and 1924 John W. Davis Teapot Dome button) changed hands. Many of the new 1976 items were also being traded actively. The March meeting has been postponed until May 9th because of time conflicts. Election of new officers will take place at the May meeting.

J. Doyle DeWitt--Connecticut

Chapter secretary Bill Prescott reports that the winter meeting was held on Saturday, January 24th and featured a display of 3-D items. The all day meeting at the Howard Johnson motel in Southington, Conn., also included a donation auction to help with chapter expenses.

Heart of Illinois

The next meeting, according to Chapter president Leonard Arons, will be held on March 7th from 1:30-4:00 PM at the Glen Oak Park Pavillion off Prospect Road in Peoria and will feature officer elections.

Metropolitan New York

Because of difficulties with the Commodore Hotel, chapter president Leon Weisel writes that the regular schedule of five meeting dates on Thursday nights has been cancelled. A new schedule has not yet been decided upon.

Northstar

The next meeting will be held on May 1st at the Historic Minnesota State Capitol, according to a chapter newsletter received from President Dennis Gladhill. The newsletter, which will be published four times yearly and carry member ads, contained many features including a listing of the addresses of 1976 Presidential Campaign Headquarters for national candidates and a "Crapola Corner" by Roger Fischer which discusses brummagen buttons appearing recently in the Minnesota area. The chapter has made a commitment for the Smithsonian Institute's exhibit on Five Crucial Elections for the month of September, 1976. Dennis is presently looking for a place to house the exhibit, which is the chapter's interesting Bicentennial project.

Ohio

Dan McFarland, OPIC president, writes that the chapter will sponsor a repeat of its highly successful "Giant Fall Meeting" on October 16th at the Hotel Ft. Hayes in downtown Columbus. If you are within driving distance, you will want to mark your calendar with this date, as the chapter goes all out for its once-a-year meeting.

Southern California

The chapter's Winter Meet was held on Sunday, February 1st, in the Westchester Town House in Los Angeles. The meeting, which was hosted by Norm Schulman, included a bourse open only to APIC members and guests, a business meeting, an auction, and finally a bourse session open to the public.

Texas

John Ben Shepperd advises that the Texas APIC Chapter is inactive. He hopes for a reorganization in early 1976 to take advantage of elections, conventions, and Bicentennial. If you live in the area and would like to see a "refiring" of the chapter, write to Ben and offer your interest and support.

Gateway-to-the-West

The Autumn meeting held at Bohemian S & L Building was well attended and the Missouri candidates were the feature, with many fine frames of items exhibited. Exhibitors told of their favorites and some interesting stories of their acquisition. The official announcement that our Chapter would host the 1978 National Convention was received with both enthusiasm and a realization of the great amount of work required. Members have responded as expected and the Chapter is counting on many non-chapter APIC to help us make the 1978 Convention a memorable event--the dates are August 17, 18 and 19. Three members drove in from Jefferson City and Barry Nelson and his 1976 goodies from South Dakota livened the bourse. Our new officers are: President, John P. Mayne; Vice-Pres, Jerry Aronberg; Secretary, Dan Rosen; Treasurer, Pat Lennahan; and Sergeant-at-Arms is Gordon Schroff. Out-going President Bob Levine was given recognition for two years of fine service. Our next meeting will be the first Friday evening in May at Farm and Home Building, 7801 Forsyth in Clayton -- plan to be with us.

CHAPTER ACTIVITIES--SPECIALTY CHAPTERS

General

The Specialty Chapter concept provides a means for bringing together collectors with narrow but common interests. Anyone interested in organizing a specialty chapter should write to this column, which will serve as a means of publicizing your organizational efforts. If existing specialty chapters send me a copy of their newsletter, I will use that as a basis for publicizing your activities and encouraging other APIC members to join your club.

Franklin D. Roosevelt Collectors Club

The second issue of the chapter's Newsletter, a holidays issue, featured photographs of an FDR Christmas card and 1936 campaign poster, as well as articles on the Franklin and Eleanor TV program, member activities, prices realized on unusual FDR items in recent auctions, a buy-sell-trade column, and an article on FDR song sheets by Harry Jagodzinski. Those interested in joining the FDR club should write to John Vargo, 2401 Calvert St., N.W., Apt. 532, Washington, D.C. 20008.

Third Party and Hopeful Club

We extend an official welcome and congratulations to this newly approved chapter which was organized as a result of the efforts of James Havel. The chapter is off to a flying start, having already issued four of its newsletters, the Bull Moose. It is impossible to describe everything contained in the various issues of the Bull Moose except to say that each has been voluminous and interesting. Each issue has been jam packed with articles and information on 1976 third parties and hopefuls. Copies of many interesting newspaper articles from all parts of the country have been included. Many third party buttons have been pictured and identified. Copies of campaign literature have been included. "Weirdo" candidates are also covered. Each issue has been educational as well as interesting. Jim has indicated that older campaigns and candidates will be covered in future issues. The club deserves a great deal of credit for providing in the Bull Moose what is probably the most comprehensive single source of information in the whole country pertaining to 1976 third parties. If your interests extend in this direction, this chapter is a must for you. For information, write to Jim Havel, 222 East Middle Street, Williamston, Michigan 48895.

3-H Collectors Club

The second issue of the "HHHerald" newsletter features an article, "Humphrey (buttons - that is) Enter '76 Race" on 1976 Humphrey presidential buttons. The newsletter also contains the second in a series of articles about the source and authenticity of Humphrey-Muskie jugates. Anyone interested in the chapter should write to Gary Hong, 604 Greenbrier Dr., Silver Spring, Md. 20910.

AN INTERESTING 1884 ADVERTISEMENT!!!!!!!

DEMOCRATIC SOUVENIR.

Size—22 x 28 inches.



On Heavy Plate Paper—3 Tints.
"VICTORY AND REFORM."

THE PEOPLE'S CHOICE. ALL GOOD
CITIZENS will be pleased with it.

Printed in the highest style of art.
—Rubbish worth 11.00 apiece.

The above is but a faint outline of the *best, truest, and most artistic lithographic PORTRAITS* of **PRESIDENT CLEVELAND** and **VICE-PRESIDENT HENDRICKS**—with Jefferson, Jackson, Tilden, and McClellan surrounding them—ever published. *It will be in steady and large demand for the next FOUR YEARS—worthy of a rich frame and a prominent place in every CLUB-ROOM, OFFICE, LIBRARY, and HOME.*

MAILED TO ANY ADDRESS.

Sample Copy, Postage Paid	{ Without injury } \$0.50	
Three Copies,		{ in transmission, } \$1.00
Seven Copies, to Clubs, Postage Paid		
Cash (or by registered letter, money order or postal-note) MUST accompany all orders. (No free copies).		

THIRD PARTY NEWS

by Jon Curtis, #1438

Perhaps you have noticed the trend to start the presidential sweepstakes ever earlier. President Ford has already announced for 1976 along with several Democrats. The third parties are also on the move.

Earlier this year the Ku Klux Klan decided to field a national ticket and have picked Dale Reusch of Lodi, Ohio and Scott Nelson of Houston, Texas.

The Socialist Workers Party also has entered its 1976 team of Peter Camejo of New York and Willie Mae Reid of Chicago.

The Prohibition Party met June 26 and 27 in Denver, Colorado for its National Convention. Benjamin C. Bubar of China, Maine was selected for the top spot. Bubar is a well-known Baptist minister who has been active in public affairs in Maine since 1939 when he became the youngest man ever elected to the Maine legislature. The nod for second place went to Earl F. Dodge of Denver, Colorado. Dodge has long been active in politics in Michigan and in Colorado. APIC members will recall that Mr. Dodge also has been very active in the APIC and authored the feature article on the Prohibition Party a few years ago.

The Libertarian Party held its convention in New York from August 25 to September 1. The Presidential nomination went to Roger L. MacBride of Charlottesville, Virginia. MacBride will be remembered as the Republican elector from Virginia who refused to vote the Nixon-Agnew ticket in 1972, instead casting his vote for the Libertarian ticket of Hospers and Nathan. MacBride owns the television rights to "Little House on the Prairie". He won the nomination over Kay Harroff and Guy W. Briggs. Second place was given to David Bergland, a California law professor.

On August 31, the People's Party was meeting in St. Louis. They nominated Margaret Wright, 52 year-old Black activist from Los Angeles for President and chose the 70 year-old leader of the Gray Panthers, Maggie Kuhn of Philadelphia for Vice President. The Gray Panthers are a group of people fighting age discrimination. Maggie declined the nomination and was replaced by Dr. Benjamin Spock, the 1972 presidential nominee.

Last, but not least, the old Socialist Party of Eugene Debs and Norman Thomas has been revived and will enter the 1976 election. The party met in Milwaukee, Wisconsin on August 30 and 31 to pick its slate. The Presidential nod was given to party leader Frank P. Zeidler. The 62 year-old Zeidler is well-known in Wisconsin politics as he served three terms 1948-1960 as Mayor of Milwaukee. His running mate is Quinn Brisben, a 41 year-old teacher from Chicago.

So the third parties are off and running on the road to '76.

CONNECTICUT CANDIDATES FOR GOVERNOR (1801-1818), by Richard C. Maxson, # 3072.

Boardman, Elijah; Democratic-Republican - 1812, 13, 14, 15
Griswold, Roger; Federalist - 1810, 11, 12
Hart, William; Democratic-Republican - 1804, 05, 06, 07, 08
Law, Richard; Democratic-Republican - 1801
Kirby Ephriam; Democratic-Republican - 1802, 03
Pitkin, Timothy; Federalist - 1818 (no candidate named but received votes as a protest)
Smith, John Cotton; Federalist - 1813, 14, 15, 16, 17
Treadwell, John; Federalist - 1810, 11
Trumbull, Johathan Jr.; Federalist - 1801, 02, 03, 04, 05, 06, 07, 08, 09
Wolcott, Oliver Jr.; Tolerance - 1816, 17, 18

CONNECTICUT CANDIDATES FOR GOVERNOR (1819-1894).

Andrews, Alfred W. 1888	Ingersoll, Charles R. 1873 - APR 1876
Andrews, Charles B. 1878	Ingram, Samuel 1854 - 1857
Atwater, Charles A. 1876, 1878	Jewell, Marshall 1868 - 1872
Augur, Phineas M. 1890, 1892	Kendrick, Green 1852
Baker, Herbert C. 1886	Kimberly, Dennis 1859
Baldwin, Austin 1858	Loomis, James C. 1861, 1862
Baldwin, Henry C. 1880, 1890	Loomis, Luther 1842
Baldwin, Jesse C. 1878	Lounsbury, Phineas C. 1886
Baldwin, Roger S. 1843 - 1845	Merwin, Samuel E. 1890, 1892
Beers, Seth P. 1838	Minor, William T. 1885, 1856
Bigelow, Hobart B. 1880	Morris, Luzon B. 1888 - 1892
Bingham, Charles E. 1894	Nicoll, Francis H. 1841
Bissell, Clark 1846 - 1848	Niles, John M. 1839, 1840, 1849
Boyd, John 1850, 1851	Palmer, Elisha M. 1884
Buckingham, William A. 1858 - 1865	Peters, John S. 1831 - 1833
Bulkeley, Morgan G. 1888	Peters, John T. 1831
Bulkeley, William H. 1882	Phelps Elisha 1838, 1839
Cady, Ernest 1894	Pitkin, Timothy 1819 - 1827, 1831
Camp, Hiram 1888	Plant, David 1824 - 1826
Catlin, George S. 1848	Pond, DeWitt 1894
Chapman, Charles 1854	Pratt, James T. 1858, 1859
Cleveland, Chauncey F. 1842 - 1844	Ripley, Edwin M. 1892
Cleveland, Edward S. 1886	Robinson, Henry C. APR & NOV 1876
Coffin O. Vincent 1894	Rockwell, John A. 1856
Cummings, Joseph NOV 1876	Rogers, George P. 1880, 1882
Curtis, James L. 1884	Ruther, Morris 1892
Daggett, David 1820, 1825 - 1827	Seymour, Origen S. 1864, 1865
Dutton, Henry 1853 - 1855	Seymour, Thomas H. 1849 - 1853, 1860, 1863
Edwards, Henry W. 1831, 1833, 1837	Sherman, Roger N. 1819 - 1821, 1823
Ellsworth, William W. 1837 - 1842	Smith, Henry D. 1873 - NOV 1876
English, James P. 1886 - 1871, 1880	Smith, John C. 1819
Foot, Samuel A. 1834, 1835	Smith, Nathan 1820, 1825, 1826, 1830
Forbes, Samuel B. 1886	Smith, Nathaniel 1819 - 1821
Foster, Lafayette S. 1850, 1851	Storrs, Zalmon 1831, 1833 - 1835
Gillette, Francis 1842 - 1848, 1852, 1853, 1872	Swift, Zephaniah 1820 - 1823
Greens, James L. 1875	Tanner, Abel P. 1882
Harrison, Albert R. 1872	Tomlinson, Gideon 1827 - 1830, 1836
Harrison, Henry B. 1874, 1884	Toucey, Isaac 1845, 1846
Haven, Henry P. 1872	Trumbull, Joseph 1849
Hawley, Joseph R. 1866, 1867	Tuckey, James F. 1894
Holley, Alexander H. 1857	Waller, Thomas M. 1882, 1884
Hooker, John 1854	Welles, Gideon 1856
Hubbard, Richard D. 1872, NOV 1876, 1878	Whittlesey, Thomas T. 1847
Ingersol, Johathan 1819	Willey, Calvin 1832

CONNECTICUT POLITICAL CANDIDATES FOR GOVERNOR (1896-1974) AND SENATOR (1914-1974).

By Richard C. Maxson, # 3072.

KEY TO ABBREVIATIONS:

GD - Governor Defeated; GE - Governor Elected; SD - Senate Defeated; SE - Senate Elected.

PARTY DESIGNATIONS:

A	American	Peo	Peoples
Cit	Citizens	Prog	Progressive
Com	Communist	Proh	Prohibition
D	Democratic	PPG	Public Policy Group (Write-in)
Di	Dodd Independent	R	Republican
F-Lab	Farmer-Labor	Soc	Socialist
GWP	George Wallace	Soc Dem	Social Democratic
Ind	Independent	Soc Lab	Socialist Labor
Ind Cit	Independent Citizens	Soc W	Socialist Workers
Ind Rep	Independent Republican	Un	Union
Lab	Labor	Unaffil	Unaffiliated
Nat	National	W	Workers
Nat Dem	National Democratic		

Aiken, John W.; Soc Lab; 1946SD
 Albrecht, Frederick C.; Ind; 1908GD
 Alcorn, Hugh M.; R; 1934GD
 Allen, Devere; Soc; 1932SD; 1934SD; 1938GD (Lab)
 Alsop, John; R; 1962GD
 Anderson, Spencer; Soc; 1944SD
 Backofen, Charles J.; Soc Lab; 1920SD
 Baldwin, Raymond E.; R; 1938GE (R & UN); 1940GD (R & UN); 1942GE;
 1944GE; 1946SE
 Baldwin, Simeon E.; D; 1910GE; 1912GE; 1914SD
 Bassette, Euell B.; Proh; 1912GD
 Beard, Oliver G.; Proh; 1904GD
 Beardsley, Morris B.; D; 1916GD
 Beardsley, Samuel E.; Soc; 1912GD; 1914GD
 Beebe, Herbert N.; Soc; 1916GD
 Bennett, Josephine B.; F-Lab; 1920SD
 Benton, William; D; 1950SE; 1952SD
 Bingham, Hiram; R; 1924GE; 1924SE; 1926SE; 1932SD
 Borden, Joseph C. Jr.; Soc Lab; 1938GD; 1942GD; 1944GD
 Bowles, Chester; D; 1948GE; 1950GD
 Brainard, Philip; Lab; 1938SD
 Brandegee, Frank B.; R; 1914SE; 1920SE
 Brannan, James H III; R; 1974SD
 Bronson, Samuel; D; 1900GD
 Brown, Arthur M.; R; 1936GD
 Bush, Prescott; R 1950SD; 1952SE; 1956SE
 Capozzi, Arthur F; GWP; 1974SD
 Carey, George E.; Unaffil; 1922SD
 Cary, Melbert B.; D; 1920GD
 Chamberlain, Abiram; R; 1920GE
 Chertov, Morris; Soc W; 1948GD
 Conover, Milton; Ind Rep (Dry); 1932SD
 Cooke, Lorrin A.; R; 1896GE
 Cornell, Paul; R; 1940SD (R & UN)
 Cross, Wilbur L.; D; 1930GE; 1932GE; 1934GE; 1936GE; 1938GD; 1946SD
 Cummings, Homer S.; D; 1916SD
 Daddario, Emilio Q.; D; 1970GD
 Danaher, John A; R; 1938SE; 1944SD
 Dempsey, John N; D; 1962GE; 1966GE

CONNECTICUT CANDIDATES, continued.

Dodd, Thomas J.; D; 1956SD; 1958SE; 1964SE; 1970SD (DI)
Duffey, Joseph D.; D; 1970SD
Emerson, Thomas I.; Prog; 1948G (Withdrew)
Fellermann, Frederick; Soc Lab; 1910GD
Fisher, Willard C.; Prog (Bull Moose); 1914GD
Fitzgerald, David E.; D; 1922GD
Gengras, E. Clayton; R; 1966GD
Gillespie, John J.; Soc; 1950SD
Goodwin, Charles A.; R; 1910GD
Grasso, Ella T.; D; 1974GE
Grennan, John L.; Soc Lab; 1932 SD
Griffin, Duane; Proh; 1914GD
Gully, Alvin, M.; Soc Lab; 1934GD
Hogan, William E.; Ind Cit; 1934GD
Hohenthal, Emil L.G.; Proh; 1910GD; 1920SD
Holcomb, Marcus; R; 1914GE; 1916GE; 1918GE
Holt, Hamilton; D; 1924SD
Hull, Ernest D.; Soc; 1906GD
Hunter, Robert; Soc; 1910GD
Hurley, Robert A.; D; 1940GE; 1942GD; 1944GD
Hutchin, James A.; Soc Lab; 1940SD
Jurale, Bernard; PPG; 1974SD
Jursek, Karl C.; Soc; 1926GD
Kellems, Vivien; Ind Rep; 1952SD; 1954GD; 1956SD (Ind); 1958SD
Klawansky, Herman; Soc Lab; 1918GD
Kling, Rasmus S.; Com; 1930GD
Krone, Albert P.; F-Lab; 1920GD
Lackey, John N.; Proh; 1918GD
Lake, Everett J.; R; 1920GE
Laske, Konrad; W; 1928SD
Levitt, Albert; Ind Rep (Dry); 1932GD
Lilley, Gerge L.; R; 1908GE
Lodge, John D.; R; 1950GE; 1954GD; 1964SD
Lonergan, Augustine; D; 1920SD; 1928SD; 1932SE; 1938SD (D & UN)
Loomis, Ronald H.; Com; 1934SD
Lounsbury, George; R; 1898GE
Mackay, Joseph; Soc Lab; 1924GD; 1936GD; 1938SD; 1940GD; 1948GD
Mackenzie, William; W; 1924GD; 1928GD
Maloney, Francis T.; D; 1934SE; 1940SE
Manchester, Edward; Proh; 1896GD
Manchester, Wilbur G.; Proh; 1916SD
Martino, Anthony R.; Soc; 1950SD
Marx, Adam; Soc Lab; 1900GD
May, Edwin H. Jr.; 1968SD
McConaughy, James L.; R; 1946GE
McLean, George P.; R; 1900GE; 1916SE; 1922SE
McLevy, Jasper; Soc; 1924GD; 1928GD; 1930GD; 1932GD; 1934GD; 1936GD;
1938GD; 1940GD; 1942GD; 1944GD; 1946GD; 1948GD;
1950GD; 1952SD; 1954GD; 1956SD; 1958GD
McMahon, Brien; D; 1944SE; 1950SE
Meskill, Thomas J.; R; 1970GE
Morgan, Daniel N.; D; 1898GD
Morris, Charles G.; D; 1924GD; 1926GD; 1928GD
Norton, John A.; Soc Lab; 1896GD
Oatley, Ernest T.; Soc Lab; 1902GD
O'Brien, Edward L.; Soc Lab; 1928SD
O'Brien, Matthew E.; Proh; 1906GD; 1908GD
Olean, Michael P.; Soc Lab; 1928GD; 1932GD
Pallone, Thomas J.; GW; 1974GD
Parsons, George A.; Nat; 1918GD

Peach, Charles T.; Soc; 1908GD; 1920GD
 Peichert, Allen C.; A; 1974GD
 Platt, Frederick; Proh; 1914SD
 Plunkett, Martin F.; Soc; 1916SD; 1918GD; 1920SD; 1922GD (Soc & F-Lab);
 1924SD; 1928SD
 Polsky, Isador; Soc; 1922SD (Soc & F-Lab)
 Pryor, Edward; Soc Lab; 1920GD
 Purtell, William; R; 1952SE; 1958SD
 Ribicoff, Abraham A.; D; 1952SD; 1954GE; 1958GE; 1962SE; 1968SE; 1974SE
 Rice, Morris; Soc; 1926SD
 Rochon, Norman L; A; 1974SD
 Roberts, Charles F.; Soc Lab; 1906GD; 1908GD
 Roberts, Henry; R; 1904GE
 Robertson, A. Heaton; D; 1904GD; 1908GD
 Rogers, Ernest E.; R; 1930GD
 Ruckser, Otto; Soc Lab; 1916SD
 Russo, Michael A.; Com; 1938SD; 1940GD
 Sargent, Joseph B.; D; 1896GD
 Secker, William; Com; 1932SD
 Seely-Brown, Horace Jr.; R; 1962SD
 Shannon, James C.; R; 1948GD
 Sheldon, Joseph; Pro; 1904GD
 Simon, Herman N.; Soc Lab; 1946GD
 Simonson, G. Whitefield; Proh; 1916GD
 Smedley, Frederic C.; Soc; 1946SD
 Smith, Herbert K.; Proh (Bull Moose); 1912GD; 1914SD
 Snow, Wilbert; D; 1946GD
 Spellacy, Thomas J.; D; 1918GD (D & Cit); 1922SD
 Sperry, Joel A.; Nat Dem; 1896GD
 Spiess, George Jr.; Soc; 1914SD
 Stanley, Robert N.; Proh; 1902GD
 Steele, Charles E.; Proh; 1898GD; 1900GD
 Steele, Robert H.; R; 1974GD
 Stevenson, Suzanne S.; Ind Rep; 1956SD
 Stodel, Charles; Soc Lab; 1898GD
 Studley, John P.; R; 1912GD
 Sullivan, Timothy; Soc Lab; 1904GD
 Sweetland, George A.; Soc; 1900GD (Soc Dem); 1904GD
 Taft, William H.; Soc; 1952SD
 Talbot, Joseph E.; R; 1950SD
 Templeton, Charles A.; R; 1922GE
 Thayer, Charles F.; D; 1906GD
 Thurlow, Kenneth W.; Soc; 1940SD
 Tingier, Lyman T.; D; 1914GD
 Tone, Joseph; D; 1946SD
 Trombley, Bellani; Soc; 1938SD
 Trumbull, John H.; R; 1926GE; 1928GE; 1932GD
 Tyler, Rollin U.; D; 1920GD (D & Proh); 1926SD
 Walcott, Frederic C.; R; 1928SE; 1934SD
 Warner, Clarence E.; Soc Lab; 1914SD
 Weicker, Lowell P. Jr.; R; 1970SE
 Wells, Charles B.; Soc Lab; 1912GD; 1914GD; 1916GD
 Wheeler, Francis; Soc; 1902GD
 Wofsy, Isidor; Com; 1932GD; 1934GD; 1936GD; 1940SD
 Woodruff, Rollin S.; R; 1906GE
 Worley, Alfred C.; Ind Cit; 1934SD
 Zeller, Fred R.; R; 1958GD

courtesy of Willard Smith, #219.





BRUMMAGEM*

*Brum-a-jem', a noun, defined as a showy but inferior and worthless thing.



The two shank buttons, pictured obverse and reverse, to the left, are those mentioned in the Brummagem section of our last KEYNOTER. The two differ considerably. The upper one is the brass variety (and incidentally sells for less) has much sharper detail and has a heavy shank (looks much more original). The silvered version does not seem as sharp in detail and has a thin loop shank. COPY is on the back, near the bottom and can easily be removed by the unscrupulous. The originals are usually flat--these are slightly convex. The APIC considers them to be in violation of the HOBBY PROTECTION ACT and appropriate action has been taken with the Federal Trade Commission.

APICommentary.

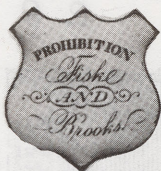
by U. I. Chick Harris, #139.

George C. Roberts, #1542 was a participant at a recent 'College Day' sponsored by the Lake County Federated Women's Clubs--his topic was entitled, "Our Early Presidents and Their Ladies, a Bi-Centennial View".....Steve Bibler, #138 had a full page feature in the February tenth issue of THE OREGONIAN (Portland), with pictures of him and his collection....One of the tabloid weeklies who sensationalize the news, recently carried a story that fifty-five of the fifty-six signatures on the Declaration of Independence are forgeries--claiming that only Benjamin Franklin's was real and that he had forged the others. APIC member Joseph Rubinfine, #3606, a noted autograph collector disagrees and we quote:

I was aware that "graphoanalysis" and autograph collecting had little in common, but if Mollie Freedman and Ludlow Baynard are real persons and actually said the things attributed to them, the two fields are further apart than I would have thought possible. Dr. Dumas Malone, the noted historian mentioned in the article, wrote the text for the Milhollen - Kaplan picture book, The Story of the Declaration of Independence. That volume, with E. C. Burnett's The Continental Congress, answer questions even the graphoanalysts haven't thought of, and referring to them should, I hope, satisfy the inquiries you mention. Freedman and Baynard should consult them as well!

These books will indicate that actually the Signers were, some of them anyway, afraid they'd be hung, not shot. O.K., they never assembled as a group, but most did sign on August 2, 1776. A few members were permitted to add their names later. The names were kept secret for quite some time. How BF's forging was going to save the other 55 remains unexplained to me. But to confine myself to the topic of handwriting, I would say that I have personally seen other signatures of every Signer but Lynch, have owned most of them, and consider the signatures on the Declaration characteristic of the Signers in almost every case. There might be one or two that are a bit uncharacteristic of later signings, but I do not know of any of the signatures on the great document having ever been seriously questioned. Most of the Signers felt honored - letters of Gerry and Chase attest to their desire to sign the Declaration. What the graphoanalysts might not have considered was that not a lot of people, relative to today, knew how to write in the 18th Century. Penmanship, like other subjects, tended to be taught uniformly and those who could write tended to do so in a somewhat more similar fashion than is the case today. Especially the capital letters tended to be alike. So far as Franklin's dotting of the "i" is concerned, I have looked at a few facsimiles and do not notice him favoring rounded dots over any other kind. Sometimes he neglected to dot the "i" in his last name, as on the Declaration, as nearly as I can now tell. Give credit for this: if he forged them all he did a heck of a job on Stephen Hopkins."

SOME UNUSUAL FINDS



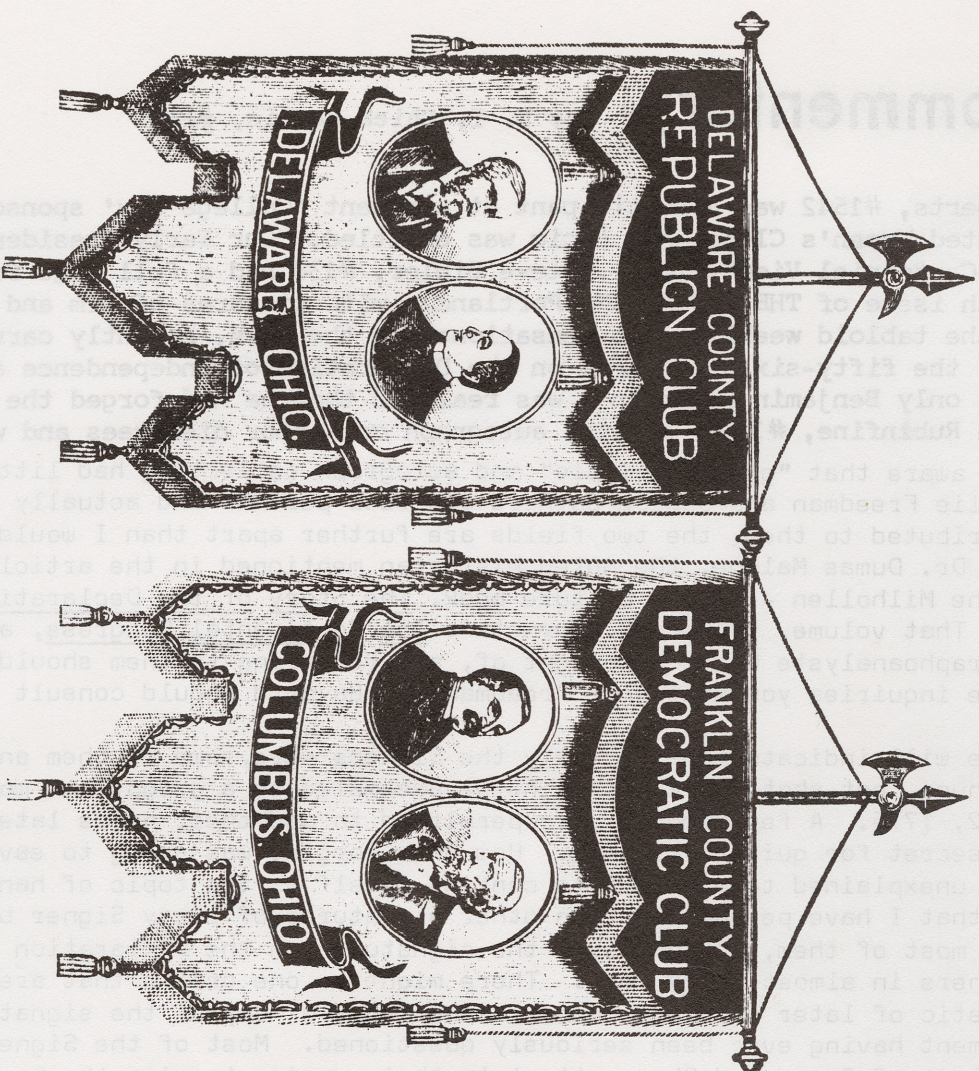
The porcelain shield shaped pin back (stick pin type) is white, with the lettering in black. Another 1888 Prohibition item has also recently been discovered--it is pictured at the right, and is a brass stud, with the letters, FISK, incursed.



THIS VERY IMPORTANT FEATURE WAS CROWDED OFF THE INSIDE COVER BY URGENT LEGAL NEWS

THANKS TO THE FOLLOWING APIC for their contributions to this issue: Steve Burrage, #3862, Frank S. Palen, #1694, Richard Rector, #3211; Hal N. Ottaway, #35; Joe Hayes, #2131; Ed Moore, # 3862; Lloyd J. Kantor, #3219; John A. Gingerich, #3170; Charles Schudson, #136; Stephen V. Russell, #1723 and Frank Cherry, #596; and to all our regular feature writers.

Banners.



290. Banners, 30x40 inches, white with extra large portrait of President or Vice President, cross-bar with acorns painted, and roller at bottom, pole with bronzed spear, each \$3 00
291. Banner, same as No. 290, but with the portrait of President on front and the portrait of Vice President on back, each..... 4 50

292. Banner, 30x54 inches, regulation parade size, white, with portrait of President or Vice President, or both, and the name and location of club painted, nice cross-bar with painted acorns, fine tassels at sides and bottom, also red, white and blue fringe at bottom, staff and spear, all complete for..... 8 00

Buttonieres, or Lapel Buttons.

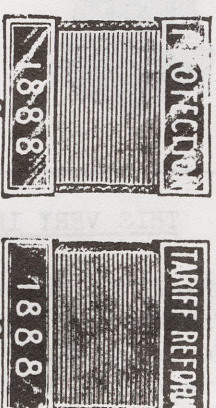
TO BE WORN IN LAPEL OF COAT.

273. Buttoniers of silk, design of an American flag, with the name Harrison through the center, per doz., 50c., per gross..... \$5 75
276. Buttoniers of silk, ground scarlet, horseshoe blue and name Cleveland in white silk, per doz., 50c., gross, 5 75
277. Buttoniers, metal front, blue, white and red, with stars at top, stripes at bottom, and names Harrison and Morton through the center, per doz., 65c., gross..... 7 25
278. Buttoniers, metal front, scarlet, with names Cleveland and Thurman through the center, per doz., 65c., gross..... 7 25



- No. 279. Buttoniers, gold-plated front, initials of H. & M. and ornamentation enameled in hard enamel, very fine, (see Cut No. 279) per doz., \$2.00, per gross..... \$21 00
280. Buttoniers, gold-plated front, initials of C. & T., with scroll and stars enameled in hard enamel, (see Cut No. 280) per doz., \$2.00, gross..... 21 00

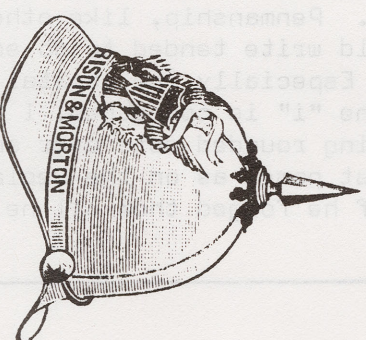
Metal Badges.



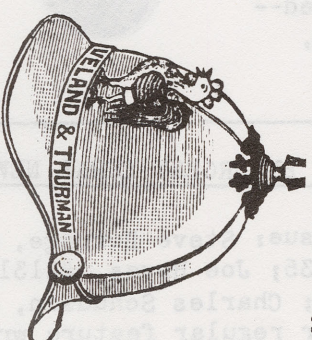
- No. 285. Metal Badges, with gilt top and lower hanger and shield, with inscriptions and name Harrison hung by blue silk ribbon, per doz., \$2.25, gross..... \$24 00
- No. 286. Metal Badges, with gilt top and lower hanger and shield, with inscriptions and name Harrison hung by blue silk ribbon, per doz., \$2.25, gross..... \$24 00



- No. 287. Metal Badges, rolled plate, finely enameled in hard enamel in red, white and blue, gold stars and initials C. & T., (see cut) per doz., \$3.00, gross..... \$33 00
- No. 288. Metal Badges, rolled plate, finely enameled in hard enamel in red, white and blue, gold stars and initials H. & M., (see cut) per doz., \$3.00, gross..... \$33 00



No. 12—Patented.



No. 11—Patented.

12. Metal Helmet, brass spike and eagle, candidates' names on band, each..... \$0 75

11. Tin polished Helmet, spike and base, large rooster in front, lettered on band, each..... \$0 75

McGovern Button Controversy

During the past several months APIC has received a number of requests for information regarding a 3" version of the McGovern trigate concert button (King-Streisand-Taylor). Although the 3½" version of the button has appeared on the market continuously since the California McGovern benefit concert during the '72 campaign, McGovern collectors and dealers in general had not seen a 3" version until a few of them began showing up in early 1975. (Both sizes of the button have been commanding relatively high prices for their vintage.)



APIC's information on the 3" version of the button was that the exclusive source of the item was one individual in California. (Further investigation has not uncovered any additional sources.)

Neal Machander, APIC director and member of the Committee on Ethics, along with Jim Weling, an APIC Legal Advisory Council member, were asked to investigate the source of the 3" buttons to determine their origin. They were informed that the 3" buttons which have been circulating in the hobby in 1975 were purchased "about 1½ years ago" at the Rose Bowl Fleamarket in Pasadena from two men who claimed to have purchased them at the McGovern benefit concert. The identity of the two men is not known, however it is thought that they were not button dealers.

Both the 3" and the 3½" version apparently have identical markings, including the stamp of the manufacturer on the curl. Mr. Weling visited Western Badge, the manufacturing company, and discussed the issue with two different representatives. Both relayed the same story, confirming what our earlier sources had been told: "Several thousand of the 3½" buttons were ordered, however an error was made and a smaller quantity of buttons were produced in a 3" size in addition to the original order."

It appears that the 3" size of the button could well have been manufactured during the 1972 campaign along with the 3½" size. So far, however, it cannot be confirmed that the smaller version was used during the campaign. If any members have further information on this button, please contact Neal Machander or Jim Weling.

PLEASE BE SURE TO NOTIFY THE SECRETARY-TREASURER, Donald B. Coney, 66 Golf Street, Newington, Connecticut 06111, whenever you change your address. It helps you get your KEYNOTERS® on time, as well as helps us keep expenses at a minimum. Thanks.



Gateway-to-the-West Chapter



AMERICAN POLITICAL ITEMS COLLECTORS

TO HOST THE 1978 NATIONAL APIC CONVENTION

The APIC Executive Board has approved the Gateway-To-The-West chapter's bid for the 1978 National APIC Convention to be held in St. Louis. In announcing the site of the '78 convention, President Krug states, "interest in hosting the national convention two years from now has been extremely high. The fact that St. Louis "won out" over some very tough competition is in itself indicative of the caliber of convention that is planned."

The Gateway-To-The-West chapter already has selected a tentative list of chairmen to head up the standing committees. They include:

General Convention Chairman: U. I. "Chick" Harris

Co-Chairman: Robert M. Levine

Auction Committee: John P. Mayne and John Vehman

Banquet Committee: Dan Rosen and Steve Biggs

Bourse Committee: George McGrath and Burton Boxerman

Education Sessions Committee: U. I. "Chick" Harris and Robert Sterling

Exhibits Committee: Warren Lee and Howard Park

Printing Committee: Robert M. Levine

Publicity Committee: John P. Mayne and Leonard Hyman

Registration Committee: Ernest Urech, Herbert Sayre and Steve Biggs

Security Committee: Dan Rosen

Convention Treasurer: Pat Lennahan

The Chase-Park Plaza Hotel, located in mid-town St. Louis and known for its fine convention facilities, has been tentatively selected as the convention site. Dan Rosen, Vice President for Sales and Marketing for the Chase (also known as APIC #3833), has placed a "hold" on hotel facilities and rooms for August 9-12, 1978 ...the days when political items collectors will rein in St. Louis. So plan your family vacation for the St. Louis area in '78...land of the giant arch, St. Louis Cardinals and Six Flags, a recreational-entertainment center,

SOME UNUSUAL FINDS



The Plumed-Knight could be and was a 'sleeper' at a flea market. The brass shell with a soldered pin on the back is definitely of the 1884 James G. Blaine, Republican campaign.....The 1 1/4" celluloid, white and blue pin back is really quite elusive and has been overlooked by many Stevenson collectors. It is not identified, but was made by St. Louis Button for the 1952 campaign and distributed by several local unions.



THE NEXT ISSUE WILL FEATURE THE MISSOURI CANDIDATES FOR GOVERNOR AND U. S. SENATOR. WHAT UNUSUAL BUTTONS, RIBBONS OR BADGES DO YOU HAVE TO SHARE WITH YOUR FELLOW APIC?

Maggie Rogers, #818 - Chairman Auction Committee

102

TOTAL	7	5	6.31	
POSTCARDS		5.40	—	
PHOTOS	1	2.00	—	
SHIPPING	3	0.00	—	
PROFIT	7	0	8.91	*

Dear APIC Member:

The 1976 APIC National Convention will be held in Hartford, Connecticut, on August 12, 13 and 14. It's hard to believe that nearly two years have passed since the last National Convention.

But it's that time again - time for the Convention for which we've all been counting our pennies for the past two years. And what a Convention we'll have in 1976 - a record attendance and a record number of bourse tables. Not only is the APIC membership growing, but also, Hartford, the site of the 1976 Convention, is but a short drive from both New York City and Boston. We anticipate scores of reservations for bourse tables - doesn't that sound appetizing!

This issue of the Keynoter contains the Convention and hotel reservation forms and two brochures which illustrate the excellence of Hartford as the choice for the 1976 Convention. First, look through the brochure describing the Sheraton-Hartford Hotel. The entire third floor of the Hotel will be exclusively ours for our convention needs, offering us excellent facilities for exhibits, seminars, the auction, business meetings, and meeting of specialization groups. (Note that a special exhibit will be the famous J. Doyle DeWitt - University of Hartford collection). The new Sheraton Hotel is physically connected with the new Hartford Civic Center, which offers a wide variety of fine specialty shops to suit your every need and desire. The restaurants in the Civic Center offer inexpensive Greek, Mexican, Chinese, German, Italian or American dinners (about \$2.00); moderately priced Japanese cuisine (about \$8.50 for dinner) and expensive, luxurious continental cuisine (about \$15.00 for dinner). A complete list of all restaurants in downtown Hartford (all within walking distance of the Convention) will be included in your registration materials.

Now look at the second brochure describing some of our Southern New England historical sites to provide the family with many hours of fun and education. Visit these sites and watch the years of the American Revolution come alive for you.

PLEASE make your reservations early. The sooner we can begin making advance registration packets, the less costly will the registration process be to APIC. It is particularly important that bourse tables be reserved immediately, if possible, since the Hotel seeks to know as soon as possible which one of the various size large rooms we'll want for the bourse, and we do not want to commit to a room that may turn out to be too small.

We look forward to seeing you next August. Best Regards.

Bob

Robert S. Carter, Jr.

Frank

Frank A. Corbeil

Co-Chairmen
1976 APIC National Convention

The Secretary's Corner

by Donald B. Coney, #202

Another fiscal year has come and gone and as the financial statement indicates, the APIC is indeed solvent, but expenditures were very close to yearly income. As in our homes, fixed costs continue to escalate, so 'prudence' must be the watchword.

1975 was another banner year for correspondence with APIC Mailings and your Secretary processing over 11,000 pieces of mail. With the postal rate increase, the cost of mailing might prove to be bothersome.

YOU can help reduce our postal costs merely by advising us, in advance, or any change of address. Literally hundreds of dollars are spent each year by your organization the APIC, re-directing KEYNOTERS and other mail to the new addresses. Please heed our admonition to NOTIFY THIS OFFICE OF ANY CHANGE OF ADDRESS. To those of you in college we solicit your help, by asking you to have all mail directed to your home address. Time and experience have proved this to be the most satisfactory method.

Many members have requested the "LOADED BY" signs pictured in the last KEYNOTER--we still have a supply remaining and all you need do to get one is write and ask.

Our thanks go to you who submitted your dues promptly. As we cannot proceed with the yearly HANDBOOK until a majority of the members have renewed, the membership actually dictates when the HANDBOOK can be released. Happily, it is currently in production and we anticipate your receiving it in mid-Spring.

Current indications show that 1976 will see our membership at an all-time high. Remember when you started collecting? I remember the first year very vividly. The help and friendly advice from 'older' APIC members was invaluable, so lend a hand to that newcomer--you'll find it a rewarding experience.

Cordially,

Don

MEMBER EXPELLED:

3926 - William Farrar

MEMBERS REJOINING:

- 1043 - Howard D. Best, PO Box 20426, Denver, Colorado 80220; restaurant manager; (303) 333-1792, 756-2716; (3-c-i-m-q-z-Truman)
- 819 - John C. Gibson, Jr., 2809 Tod NW, Warren, OH 44481; construction worker; (2-c-h-l-q-z)
- 3732 - Mike McGuire, 1410 Second Street, Livingston, CA 95334; truck driver; (219) 456-7425; (2-c-h-m-r-z)
- 546 - Joseph S. Mitchell, 162 Overlook Drive, Springfield, MS 01118; student; (413) 739-3104; (1-c-i-l-r-u-x)
- 1464 - Thomas G. Nash, Jr., 5545 Charleston Drive, Dallas, TX 75230; lawyer; (214) 239-7357, 741-2464; (2-c-i-l-q-z)
- 2570 - Alan Ruof, 2 Westfield Park, Cortland, NY 13045; student; (607) 756-2993; (1-c-h-l-r-z)
- 3037 - Jack L. Ross, 3927 Fairfield Avenue, Ft. Wayne, IN 46807; truck driver; (219) 456-7425; (2-c-h-m-r-z)
- 2638 - Walter W. Wheaton, 420 Mill Road, #35; Addison, IL 60101; carpenter-student; (2-c-h-r-u-v)
- 3476 - Chet Wheeler, 3404 May Street, Wheaton, MD 20906; HVAC Supervisor; (301) 946-4630, 762-7400; (2-cd-h-m-r-u)

The applicants for membership which appeared in the last KEYNOTER®, have been admitted to membership. Should any member know of good reason why any of the applicants listed in this issue should be excluded from membership in the APIC, please send such objection in writing to the Secretary-Treasurer prior to APRIL 30, 1976. If no objections are filed prior to this date, the applicants will become members on first of May, 1976, and notice will appear in the next KEYNOTER®.

THE SECRETARY'S CORNER, continued.

APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP:

- 4167A - Ms. C. Paige Rose, 3006 Abell Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland 21218; political consultant; (301) 366-3449; (2-c-i-m-r-z), (Leon E. Rowe, Jr)
- 4168A - Steve McKay, 6S166 Country Drive, Naperville, IL 50540; Manufacturer's rep.; (312) 357-0677, (312) 482-8877; (2-c-h-l-q-z), (Mark D. Jacobs)
- 4169A - Bruce M. Rothman, 120 Ocean Parkway, Brooklyn, NY 11218; NYC Government; (212) 438-5043, (212) 566-0213; (2-c-i-m-q-z), (Trudy Mason)
- 4170A - Neil Alan Marks, 31 Crosby Street, Apt #13, New York, NY 10013; writer; (212) 966-5193; (2-c-i-protest-l-r-z), (Ralph Oborene)
- 4171A - James W. Welden, 517 North Court, Ottumwa, Iowa 52501; (515) 682-9432; (2-d-h-m-s-u-z), (Charles F. Robinson)
- 4172A - Ens. Mark S. Nolan, USN, USS Paul F. Foster-DD964, C/O FPO New York, NY 09521; naval officer; (2-c-h-m-q-z), (Joseph F. McGee)
- 4173A - Malcolm O. Sillars, 3508 E. Oaks Drive, Salt Lake City, Utah 84117; teacher; (801) 581-6214; (3-c-h-m-q-z), (Robert Shaw)
- 4174A - Thomas C. Pawlyk, 5 Stanton Street, Wenham, Mass. 01984; salesman; (617) 468-4666; (2-cd-i-l-q-z), (Ralph Osborne)
- 4175A - Sue Honig, 11027 Barnwall Street-#7, Norwalk, CA 90650; teacher; (213) 864-0540; (2-c-i-m-q-u-v); (Ted Hake)
- 4176A - Marc Constantino, 6-35 Clintonville Street, Whitestone, NY 11357; student; (212) 767-4203; (1-c-i-l-q-z)
- 4177A - Monroe V. Davids, 10024-302 Stedwick Rd., Gaithersburg, MD 20760; teacher; (301) 926-3615, (201) 948-6880; (2-c-h-m-q-z) (Walter Koester, Jr)
- 4178A - Douglas Benton Hoehn, 566 Lee Court, Wyckoff, NJ 07481; student; (201) 891-1725; (2-c-i-l-s-z), (Joe Wasserman)
- 4179A - Mrs. Joanna Roman, 195 Rock Island Road, Quincy, Mass. 02169; floral designer; (617) 471-4472, (617) 471-4472; (3-c-i-l-q-z);
- 4180A - David Bartlett, 119 Stringham Road-NETC, Newport, RI 02840; Naval officer; (2-c-i-m-q-z)
- 4181A - Jim Land, 814 Oakdale Drive, Anderson, IN 46011; student; (317) 642-2567; (1-c-h-m-q-u), (Otis Cox)
- 4182A - Michael McDaniel, 2617 Morningstar Drive, Indianapolis, IN 46229; Adm. Asst. Pres. Pro. Tem. Indiana Senate; (317) 898-9564, 269-3535; (2-c-i-l-q-z), (Gail Boes)
- 4183A - George Burkhart, Box 413-Citadel Station, Charleston, SC 29409; student; (914) 967-5823, (803) 577-6900; (1-c-h-l-q-z)
- 4184A - Ronald Pettus, Route 1, Killen, Alabama 35645; teacher, (205) 757-3624, 757-2115; (2-c-i-l-q-z), (Shelby Johnson)
- 4185A - Robert Ditchik, 919 Lindy Court, Dayton, OH 45415; student; (513) 890-3501; (1-c-i-m-r-z), (Richard Hobbs)
- 4186A - Claudia Eagan, 105 Southern Blvd., Albany, NY 12209; teacher; (518) 463-2335; (2-c-i-m-q-z), (Russ Englert)
- 4187A - Wilmer N. Johnson, Tamarack Road, Andover, NJ 07821; Woodland Consultant; (201) 347-5511; (2-c-i-l-HST-q-z), (Ken Broyles)
- 4188A - Richard N. Johnston, 4255 L.B.J., Suite 203, Dallas, TX 75234; lawyer; (214) 351-4438, 233-4312; (2-c-i-m-r-z),
- 4189A - Julie Ann Kane, 107 Pioneer, Pontiac, MI 48053; student; (313) 681-4990, (1-c-i-m-r-z) (Jerry L. Bixby)
- 4190A - William J. Smith, 15 Elgin Street, West Roxbury, MA 02132; attorney; (617) 327-0079, 725-4023; (2-c-i-l-q-u), Rev. Oscar Guinn
- 4191A - Jack Stewart, 235 Royal Street, New Orleans, LA 70130; store owner; (504) 861-4762, 522-0029; (2-c-i-l-r-z), (Jim Bates)
- 4192A - Pedro Remberto Fagot, Box S-3263, Old San Juan, P. R. 00904; lawyer; (809) 791-4609, (2-c-i-m-q-u), (Ted Hake)
- 4193A - Robert A. Kovatch, 5120 LeMans Drive (D-11), Indianapolis, IN 46205; HS teacher; (317) 257-8200, 924-4374; (2-c-h-m-q-u), (Gail A. Boes)
- 4194A - Philip H. Snyder, 321 Broadway, New York, NY 10007; Americana Dealer; (212) 962-0399; (c-d-i-l-s-z)
- 4195A - Bobby Kaufman, 6033 Greenbush, Van Nuys, CA 91401; student; (213) 782-9727; (1-c-i-l-q-z), (Cameron Zwern)

THE SECRETARY'S CORNER, CONTINUED.

APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP, CONTINUED.

- 4250A - Arthur S. Shufro, M. D.; 28585 Rivercrest Drive, Southfield, MI 48076; med. doctor;
(313) 356-3933, 272-6000; (3-c-h-m-q-z), (John Gingerich)
- 4251A - Harold Mailman, 35 Severance Circle, Cleveland Heights, OH 44418; social worker;
(216) 381-1180, 382-8625; (3-c-i-m-s-v),
- 4252A - Ben B. Martin, 12233 Rives Avenue, Downey, CA 90242; retired;
(213) 923-6856; (3-c-i-l-q-z), (Martha Martin)
- 4253A - Nick Mallas, PO Box 664, Ennis, MT 59729, rancher;
(406) 682-4659, 682-4207; (2-c-h-m-q-z), (George Williams)
- 4254A - Joseph Barletta, 1 East Schiller St., Chicago, IL 60610; attorney;
(312) 649-0913, (312) 222-3306; (2-c-h-m-q-u-v), (Mark D. Jacobs)
- 4255A - Peter C. Redebaugh, 790 N. Oxford Road, Grosse Pointe Woods, MI 48236; investor;
(313) 881-7232; (2-cd-h-Hoover-HST-m-s-z),
- 4256A - Emma J. Wilson, 121 Marie Street, Nashville, TN 37207; grants officer;
(615) 741-3605; (2-c-i-m-q-z), (Lamar Bradley)
- 4257A - Wilma Leonard Turner, 1308 Highland Drive, Rolla, MO 65401; teaching supervisor;
(314) 364-2523, (3-c-h-m-q-u), (C. W. Fishbaugh)
- 4258A - Barry McBride, 316 E. Washington Blvd., Grove City, PA 16127; student;
(412) 458-6877; (1-c-h-m-r-z), (Bill McKay)
- 4259A - Donald R. Bryce, 1101 So. Oakes, Tacoma, WA 98405; counselor;
(206) 627-1808, 552-3184; (2-cd-h-l-r-z), (Mrs. Clyde Kimbrough)
- 4260A - Jim Snyder, 555 Country Club Road, York, PA 17403; college student/Americana dealer;
(717) 854-6843; (1-cd-i-m-q-z), (Tom Slater)
- 4261A - Walter Korzick, 85 Still Hill Road, Hamden, CN 06518; teacher;
(203) 281-0609; (Gary Pipher)
- 4262A - Sharon A. Dye, 512 Fectig Avenue, Cumberland, MD 21502; beautician;
(301) 723-8457; (2-c-h-m-q-u-w), (Ted Hake)
- 4263A - Lloyd J. Baker, RFD #3, Box 150; Moberly, MO 65101; state representative;
(816) 263-1093; (3-c-i-l-s-z), (Timothy R. Coughlin)
- 4264A - J. David Markham, 1709 East Pioneer Road, Fond du Lac, WI 54935; college prof;
(414) 922-3538, 922-8440 X46; (2-c-h-cause-l- r-z), (Tom Kitchen)
- 4265A - Patrick Klingaman, 3182 Teton Drive, Salt Lake City, UT 84109; student;
(801) 485-1609; (1-c-i-l-q-z), (Ted Hake)
- 4266A - Thomas P. DeWolff, 10274 W. Michigan, Kalamazoo, MI 49009; production supervisor;
(616) 375-3906; 383-5535; (2-c-h-m-q-u), (William C. Robbins)
- 4267A - Edward J. Nalbantian, PO 1909, Copley Hall-Gerogetown U., Washington, DC 20057; student;
(202) 965-1554, 224-5623; (2-c-i-m-r-u), (Don Coney)
- 4268A - Sharon Cameron, PO Box 742, Port Aransas, TX 78373; housewife;
(512) 749-6915; (2-c-h-l-q-x)
- 4269A - Joe Langis, 67 Sidney Street, Dorchester, MA 02125; park supervisor;
(617) 282-6963, (2-c-i-m-r-z), (Jim Harrington)
- 4270A - Joseph Strohl, 4300 N. Main Street-#136, Racine, WI 53402; home secy. to US Rep.;
(414) 639-1330, 632-3911; (2-c-i-l-s-z), (Dan Ouimet)
- 4271A - Karl F. Correia, 33 Harbor View Ave., Bristol, RI 02809; kennel proprietor;
(401) 253-7277, 1253-4429; (2-c-i-m-r-z),
- 4272A - Richard W. Spellman, Box 1186, Ft. Lee, NJ 07024; historical paper dealer;
(201) 863-2758, (2-cd-i-l-s-z)
- 4273A - Ethan Assal, 6008 Roosevelt Street, Bethesda, MD 20034; student;
(301) 530-5562, (1-c-i-l-s-z)
- 4274A - Bernice Sandler, 10700 Lockridge Drive, Silver Spring, MD 20901; educational executive;
(301) 593-2399, 387-1300; (3-c-i-suffrage-l-q-z), (John Fuller)
- 4275A - Dennis L. Stuart, 2201 N. 14th (Apt.G-16), Ponca City, OK 74601; engineer;
(405) 762-5578, 762-3456 X8353; (2-c-h-m-q-z)
- 4276A - Joe Walker, 3872 Blue Ridge Blvd., Independence, MO 64052; Administrative Asst.;
(816) 358-9230, 881-3333; (1-c-i-l-q-u-v), (Herbert Shemwell)
- 4277A - William Fort, 316 4th Street, Lincoln, IL 62656; factory worker;
(217) 732-8539, 732-2173; (2-c-d-i-m-q-z), (Teal E. Snapp)
- 4278A - Warren Ross, 11430 N. Bobolink Lane, Mequon, WI 53092; retail stores president;
(414) 242-2931, 961-0530; (3-c-h-m-q-u-v), (Otha D. Wearin)

APIC FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR 1975

Cash balance on December 31, 1974 \$ 4,759.90

RECEIPTS

Dues collections for 1975	13,419.00
Dues collections for 1976 (Oct.-Dec.)	3,100.00
Sale of Keynoters and other APIC Supply	
Service materials	1,562.45
1974 Convention income	177.74
Interest on savings account	161.91
Total receipts -	<u>\$18,421.10</u>

Grand total cash and receipts \$23,181.00

DISBURSEMENTS

Spring 1975 Keynoter	2,014.89
Summer 1975 Keynoter	1,914.25
Autumn-Winter 1975 Keynoter	2,991.40
Committees and research projects	696.70
Education Division	1,000.00
Project '76 materials and expenses	1,028.58
Purchase of pins	1,000.00
APIC Newsletters	856.02
1975 Handbook	3,281.73
Expenses of President and Vice-Presidents	909.03
Secretary's stipend	1,902.00
Secretary's expenses	671.95
APIC Supply Service expenses	694.94
Secretary's bond (as required by Constitution)	63.00
Special printing (applications, display cards, etc.)	806.09
Miscellaneous expenses	178.99
Total disbursements -	<u>\$20,009.57</u>

Bank Balance

Conn. Bank & Trust savings account	1,269.06
Conn. Bank & Trust checking account	<u>1,902.37</u>
	3,171.43

Total disbursements and cash balance \$23,181.00

Respectfully submitted

Donald B. Coney
Donald B. Coney
Secretary-Treasurer

A year ago the APIC Executive Board approved the formation of an Education Division. The first goal of this new division was to establish a free-lan audio visual library for the membership. The library includes tapes, slide sets, films and videotapes dealing with the entire American political arena. The following pages very pleased with this first attempt. The library will continue to grow and be useful to the members. Education Director, and his two assistants in this project, Michael Belafsky and Elmer Koppelman, are to be congratulated.

AMERICAN POLITICAL ITEMS COLLECTORS

EDUCATION DIVISION

The APIC Audio-Visual Library is a non-profit organization. All materials can be borrowed free of charge for a small handling fee to cover items like postage, cartons, correspondence, scheduling and checking materials. Members are also encouraged to donate items to the library. The library is located in the Education Division, and the originals returned to you. If you so desire, you may also add to it.

John A. King
President



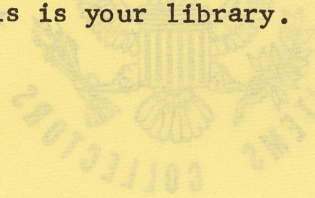
American Political Audio-Visual Library

Catalog Number 1

February, 1976

A year ago the APIC Executive Board approved the formation of an Education Division. The first goal of this new division was to establish a free-loan audio visual library for the membership. The library includes tapes, slide sets, films and videotapes dealing with the entire American political arena. The following pages compose Catalog #1 of our library. I am personally very pleased with this first effort and know the library will continually grow and be useful to the membership. Dennis Fetty, Education Director, and his two assistants in this project, Michael Belefski and Elmer Koppelman, are to be congratulated.

The APIC Audio-Visual Library is for exclusive use by the membership. All materials can be borrowed free of charge, except for a small handling fee to cover items like postage, mailing envelopes/cartons, correspondence, scheduling and checking materials upon return. Members are also encouraged to donate items to the library. Upon approval by the Education Division, your tapes, slides, etc. will be duplicated and the originals returned to you, if you so desire. This is your library. Use it and add to it.


Larry L. King
President

American Political Institute Audio-Visual Library
Catalog Number 1

February, 1976

American Political Items Collectors

American Political Audio-Visual Library Catalog

CASSETTE

1. Spiro T. Agnew: Spiro T. Agnew Speaks Out. Excerpts from Agnew controversial speeches. Issued by the National Republican Finance Committee. About 1971. Cassette.
2. William Jennings Bryan: "Cross of Gold" speech. Given before the Democratic National Convention. Chicago. 1896. Cassette.
3. William Jennings Bryan: Immortality speech. Examples of resurrection in plant and animal life, giving proof that there is a life hereafter. 1910.
4. William Jennings Bryan: Imperialism speech. 1901. Cassette.
5. William Jennings Bryan: Mysteries speech. Excerpt from the "Prince of Peace" stressing the point that science does not explain the origin of life. 1910. Cassette.
6. William Jennings Bryan: Popular Election of Senators speech. 1910. Cassette.
7. William Jennings Bryan: The Railroad Question speech. Discusses I. C. C. enlargement and Democratic party policies on railroads. 1912. Cassette.
8. William Jennings Bryan: The Tariff Question speech. Discusses the burdens of the protective tariff on the public. 1910. Cassette.
9. William Jennings Bryan: The Trust Question speech. Explains the evils of monopolies. 1910. Cassette.
10. William Jennings Bryan: The Labor Question speech. Discusses the eight-hour day, employer's liability act, formation of the Labor Department and the Democratic platform: injunctions and law modification. 1912. Cassette
11. Calvin Coolidge: Law and Order speech. Ideas on state government in Massachusetts. 1919. Cassette. 4 min. 23 sec.
12. James Middleton Cox: 1920 Campaign Speech. Discusses the importance of America going forward after World War I and cites the shortcomings of the Republican Congress. 1920. Cassette. 3 min. 50 sec.
13. James Middleton Cox: Prevention of War speech. This campaign speech stresses preventive measures against war. 1920. Cassette.
14. Eugene Victor Debs: Winning a World. Campaign speech during the 1904 presidential election describing Socialist benefits. 1904. Cassette.
15. Thomas Edmund Dewey: Statement in favor of complete mobilization of productive forces and the U.S.'s propaganda system in the Korean War. 1950. Cassette. 1 min. 51 sec.
16. Dwight David Eisenhower: Acceptance speech at the 1952 Republican National Convention in Chicago. July 11, 1952. Cassette. 6 min. 50 sec.

17. Dwight David Eisenhower: Arthur Larson discusses Eisenhower, The President that Nobody Knew with columnist Cronie.. Commercially prepared by the Center for Cassette Studies. Cassette. 26 min.

18. Dwight David Eisenhower: The Eisenhower Years, Program #1. Prologue. Cassette. 30 min.

19. Dwight David Eisenhower: The Eisenhower Years, Program #2. Abilene: The Formative Years. Cassette. 30 min.

20. Dwight David Eisenhower: The Eisenhower Years, Program #3. West Point and Beyond. Cassette. 30 min.

21. Dwight David Eisenhower: The Eisenhower Years, Program #4. Torch to Overlord. Cassette. 30 min.

22/ Dwight David Eisenhower: The Eisenhower Years, Program #5. D-Day: The Prelude. Cassette. 30 min.

23. Dwight David Eisenhower: The Eisenhower Years, Program #6. D-Day: The Conclusion. Cassette. 30 min.

24. Dwight David Eisenhower: The Eisenhower Years, Program #7,. The final Thrust. Cassette. 30 min.

25. Dwight David Eisenhower: The Eisenhower Years, Program #8. The Transition. Cassette. 30 min.

26. Dwight David Eisenhower: The Eisenhower Years, Program #9. I Will Lead This Crusade. Cassette. 30 min.

27. Dwight David Eisenhower: The Eisenhower Years, Program #10. White House Years: The First Term. Cassette. 30 min.

28. Dwight David Eisenhower: The Eisenhower Years, Program #11. Politics and the President. Cassette. 30 min.

29. Dwight David Eisenhower: The Eisenhower Years, Program #12. White House Years: The Second Term. Cassette. 30 min.

30. Gerald R. Ford: Inauguration as Vice President. December 6, 1973. Cassette.

31. Gerald R. Ford: Energy Conservation speech. May 27, 1975. Cassette.

32. Gerald R. Ford: Mayaguez Statement. May 14, 1975. Cassette. 1 min. 12.sec.

33. Gerald R. Ford: Press Conference. January 21, 1975. Cassette.

34. Gerald R. Ford: Press Conference. March 1975. Cassette.

35. Gerald R. Ford: Press Conference. April 3, 1975. Cassette.

36. Gerald R. Ford: Press Conference. May 6, 1975. Cassette.

37. Gerald R. Ford: Press Conference. June 9, 1975. Cassette.

38. Gerald R. Ford.: Press Conference. June 25, 1975. Cassette.
39. Gerald R. Ford: Press Conference. October 9, 1975. Cassette.
40. Gerald R. Ford: Press Conference. November 3, 1975. Cassette.
41. Gerald R. Ford: Statement on Joint U.S.--U.S.S.R. Space Flight. July 15, 1975. Cassette. 3 min. 25 sec.
42. Gerald R. Ford: State of the Union Message. January 15, 1975. Cassette.
43. Gerald R. Ford: State of the Union Message. January 19, 1976. Cassette.
44. Gerald R. Ford: State of the World Message. April 10, 1975. Cassette.
45. Gerald R. Ford: Tax Statement. March 29, 1975. Cassette.
46. Barry Morris Goldwater: Acceptance speech at the Republican National Convention in San Francisco. July 16, 1964. Cassette. 19 min.
47. Warren Gamaliel Harding: Liberty Under the Law. 1920 campaign speech. Cassette. 4 min. 32 sec.
48. Herbert Clark Hoover: Shall We Send Our Youth to War? Advises against U.S. involvement in European power politics. 1938. Cassette. 4 min. 8 sec.
49. Hubert Horatio Humphrey: Acceptance Speech at the Democratic National Convention in Chicago. August 28, 1968. Cassette.
50. Hubert Horatio Humphrey: Congress: Obsolete or Relevant? Humphrey and Senator Thomas Kuchel discuss Congress and its operation with students from the University of Minnesota in an open seminar. The students are impatient, demanding, harsh, strident, at times contemptuous, argumentative, insistent, and full of challenge to the two politicians. About 1970. Cassette. 57 min.
51. Hubert Horatio Humphrey: How the Vice Presidency Works. Humphrey discusses his personal view of the vice presidency from his personal experiences. Cassette. 58 min.
52. Lyndon Baines Johnson: Acceptance speech for the nomination of Vice-President. 1960. Cassette. 1 min. 6 sec.
53. Lyndon Baines Johnson: Soft on Communism. Campaign advertisement by Dr. Jerome Wiesner representing - "Scientists, Engineers, and Physicians for Johnson-Humphrey." Cassette. 1 min.
54. John Fitzgerald Kennedy: Inaugural speech and swearing in ceremony by Earl Warren. January 20, 1961. Cassette. 15 min. 50 sec.
55. John Fitzgerald Kennedy: Kennedy/Nixon: Face to Face, I. The Presidential candidates' first television debate. September 26, 1960. Cassette. 56 min.
56. John Fitzgerald Kennedy: Kennedy/Nixon: Face to Face, II. The Presidential candidates' second television debate. October 7, 1960. Cassette. 59 min.
57. John Fitzgerald Kennedy: Kennedy/Nixon: Face to Face, III. The Presidential candidates' third television debate. October 13, 1960. Cassette. 59 min.

58. John Fitzgerald Kennedy: Kennedy/Nixon: Face to Face, IV. The Presidential candidates' fourth television debate. October 21, 1960. Cassette. 58 min.
59. Eugene Joseph McCarthy: Martin Luther King, Jr. Speaks to the California Democratic Council. Recorded in behalf of Eugene McCarthy For President. Distributed by McCarthy For President, Los Angeles, Calif. March 16, 1968. Cassette. 6 min. 29 Sec.
60. Eugene Joseph McCarthy: Politics and Psychology. Eugene McCarthy, Dr. Thomas Szasz and students of the New School for Social Research discuss the parental role of a national leader and the child-role of citizens. Cassette. 56 min.
61. Eugene Joseph McCarthy: Politics and Religion. McCarthy and Dr. William Miller discuss politics and religion. McCarthy discloses his belief that religion is most important to politics during campaigns when issues of ethics and logic come face to face with the voting public. Cassette. 56 min.
62. George Stanley McGovern: Senator George McGovern, 1972 Democratic Presidential Candidate. Distributed by McGovern for President, Washington, D.C. Part I: "Together We Can Win." 6 min. 58 sec. Part II: The story of George McGovern's career by noted commentator Frank Mankiewicz. 7 min. 10 sec. Cassette.
63. William McKinley: Address at the Pan-American Exposition. 1900. Cassette. 2 min. 24 sec.
64. Richard Milhous Nixon: Acceptance speech for Vice-President at the Republican National Convention. July 11, 1952. Cassette.
65. Charles Harting Percy: Here's Where I Stand. Charles Percy Candidate for U.S. Senator. 1964. Cassette.
66. Charles Harting Percy: Charles H. Percy Goes on Record: A Special Message to Republican Committeemen. Percy explains his program for strengthening the Republican Party and achieving victory in Illinois. January 18, 1964. Cassette. 6 min. 35 sec.
67. Ronald Reagan: Announcement of Presidential candidacy and press conference. November 20, 1975. Cassette.
68. Ronald Reagan: Year of Decision: A Message from Ronald Reagan. 1966. Cassette.
69. Nelson Aldrich Rockefeller: Announcement removing himself from consideration for the Vice-Presidential nomination in the 1976 election. Followed by a press conference. November 6, 1975. Cassette. 27 min.
70. Theodore Roosevelt: A Covenant with the people, accepting the "Bull Moose" nomination. 1912. Cassette.
71. Theodore Roosevelt: The Farmer and the business Man. Campaign speech. 1912. Cassette.
72. Theodore Roosevelt: Greeting to the American boy. 1913. Cassette.
73. Theodore Roosevelt: The liberty of the people. 1912. Cassette.

74. Theodore Roosevelt: A message to the American boys. 1913. Cassette.
75. Theodore Roosevelt: The Right of the People to Rule. Campaign speech cautioning against political extremes of the right and left. 1912. Cassette. 4 min. 30 sec.
76. Theodore Roosevelt: Tribute to Theodore. Analysis of Teddy Roosevelt's character by Leonard Wood. 1929. Cassette.
77. Theodore Roosevelt: Social and Industrial Justice. 1912. Cassette.
78. Theodore Roosevelt: Why the Bosses Oppose the Progressive Party. Roosevelt's opinions of Messrs. Penrose and Archbold, and the Standard Oil Corporation. Defines his policy on the abysinian Treatment of Corporations. Also explains his stand on labor. 1912. Cassette.
79. Theodore Roosevelt: American Legion speech at Providence, Rhode Island. Explains need to maintain liberty, minorities in government, reasons for not entering World War II, duty of America to itself. May 4, 1939. Cassette.
80. Alfred Emanuel Smith. Neutrality. A speech before American Peace Union. October 1, 1939. Cassette.
81. Adlai Ewing Stevenson: Acceptance speech at the Democratic National Convention, 1956. September 6, 1956. Cassette. 35 min. 19 sec.
82. Norman Mattoon Thomas: Norman Thomas' Socialism. A socialist "Founding Father" discusses his life and politics. Cassette. 28 min.
83. William Howard Taft: Abolishment of War Throughout the World. No date. Cassette. 2 min. 26 sec.
84. Harry S Truman: Announcing VE Day victory over Germany and reading a proclamation. May 8, 1945. Cassette. 6 min. 3 sec.
85. George Washington: Focus on George Washington. Friends, family and patriots analyze the man behind the myth. Cassette. 54 min.
86. Wendell Lewis Willkie: Future of America. Excerpt from a 1940 Presidential campaign speech. Attacks the recovery of the United States from the depression. May 15, 1940. Cassette. 3 min. 39 sec.

Miscellaneous

This section deals with politics of a general nature, politicians as groups, etc.

87. Congress: Obsolete or Relevant? Hubert Humphrey and Senator Thomas Kuchel discuss Congress and its operation with students from the University of Minnesota in an open seminar. The students are impatient, demanding, harsh, strident, at times contemptuous, argumentative, insistent and full of challenge to the two politicians. About 1970. Cassette. 57 min.

88. The American Form of Government. Dean Rusk and political science Professor Peter Odegard discuss the nature of American democracy. Cassette. 22 min.
89. Crucial Presidential Primaries. The dangerous paths of pre-primary campaigns are mapped by Dr. Leonard Goodall and Don Anderson. They support their conclusions with references to the pre-primary campaign experiences of Franklin Delano Roosevelt, John Kennedy, Hubert Humphrey, Barry Goldwater, and Nelson Rockefeller. Cassette. 27 min.
90. How We Choose a President. Professors evaluate the Presidential electoral process. Cassette. 46 min.
91. A Message From Four Great Americans--Marion County Indiana, Republican Central Committee. Get Out the Vote Campaign for 1966. Encouraging voters to vote Republican are Richard Nixon, George Romney, And Dwight D. Eisenhower. Cassette. 5 min. 23 sec.
92. The National Conventions. Professors give pithy characterizations of all past U.S. presidents, and outlines the powers and responsibilities of the office as they are defined in the Constitution. Also discussed is the atmosphere of the nominating conventions. Cassette. 27 min.
93. The Parties and The Issues--Part I. Maintaining U.S. World Position: Can We Afford It? Topic is discussed by Senator Bill Brock and Senator Lloyd Bentsen with Paul Duke acting as Moderator. Cassette
94. The Parties and The Issues--Part II. Domestic Needs: What are the Priorities? Topic is discussed by Senator Bill Brock and Senator Lloyd Bentsen with Paul Duke Acting as moderator, Cassette.
95. The Parties and The Issues--Part III. Government Services: When is Enough Enough? Topic is discussed by Senator Bill Brock and Senator Lloyd Bentsen. with Paul Duke Acting as moderator. Cassette
96. The Parties and the Issues--Part IV. Controlling Inflation: What Must be Done? Topic is discussed by Senator Bill Brock and Senator Lloyd Bentsen with Martin Agronsky acting as moderator. Cassette.
97. Politics and Psychology. Eugene McCarthy, Dr. Thomas Szasz and students of the New School for Social Research discuss the parental role of a national leader and the child-role of citizens. Cassette. 56 min.
98. Politics and Religion. Eugene McCarthy and Dr. William Miller discuss politics and religion. McCarthy discloses his belief that religion is most important to politics during campaigns when issues of ethics and logic come face to face with the voting public. Cassette. 56 min.
99. Political Parties in Transition. Professors discuss membership patterns in major U.S. political parties. Cassette. 28 min.
100. Progressives and Dixiecrats. A survey of third-party movements in U.S. history. Professors distinguish between third and minor parties and examine the contributions these parties have made to the U.S. political system. Cassette. 28 min.
101. Seekers of the Presidency. An analysis of the candidates in the 1960's. Professors suggest a provocative list of qualifications to become president based on our past presidents. Cassette. 27 min.

35-mm Color Slide Sets

Slide Set #1. Covers the period from George Washington through the election of 1872. All slides are made available courtesy of the University of Hartford Collection. The number designations are those used by the University of Hartford.

1. GW-1 Cameo of Washington set in crystal with gold rim, about three inches in diameter
2. 1824-1 Textile chintz print with portraits of Adams, Madison, Jefferson, Washington, Monroe and Jackson.
3. 1832-1 Two ribbons with illustrations of Andrew Jackson and slogans.
4. 1836-1 Van Buren: large tin stovepipe hat with Whig cockade.
5. 1840-1 Harrison: handpainted silk banner with log cabin, eagle, and flag with the slogan "W.H.H./O.K."
6. 1840-2 Harrison: Ribbon with portrait, eagle, log cabin and slogan.
7. 1840-3 Harrison: Ribbon with portrait and slogan.
8. 1840-4 Birney of the Liberty Party. Detail of contemporary Currier and Ives print.
9. 1844-1 Clay: campaign banner with illustration of Clay, military, industrial and agricultural scenes.
10. 1844-2 Clay: Multicolored silk ribbon with portrait and slogan: "Young Men's National Whig Convention of Ratification."
11. 1848-1a and 1848-1b Paper mechanical with slogan "A Locofoco Before and After the Late Election." 1848-1a slide shows additional slogan "Hurra For Cass." 1848-1b slide shows slogan change to "What! Old Zack Elected."
12. 1852-1 Parian bust of Winfield Scott.
13. 1856-1 Fremont: red, white and blue campaign flag, "Fremont and Dayton." First GOP nominees.
14. 1856-2 Buchanan: Black and white silk ribbon with deer, ship, derringer, runaway slaves, illustrating issues of the campaign with slogans.
15. 1856-3 Fremont: Small gold-framed portrait of Fremont in uniform.
16. 1860-1 Lincoln: Paper ribbon. Multicolored picture of Liberty with large flag and oval portrait of Lincoln and slogan, "Union and Liberty..."
17. 1868-2 Grant: Hidden name card with picture of Grant, eagle, shield and wreath.
18. 1868-3 Grant: Multicolored embroidered ribbon. Uniformed bust of Grant and slogan, "Richmond 1865/General U.S. Grant..."
19. 1872-1 Grant: close-up of bone handle strop razor with engraving of Grant on the blade.

Slide Set #2. Covers the election of 1880 to the election of 1908. All slides in this set have been made available courtesy of the University of Hartford Collection. The number designations are those used by the University of Hartford.

1. 1880-1 Multicolored Cartoon from Puck magazine. "The Cinderella of the Republican Party and Her Haughty Sisters." Caricatures Hayes in rags sitting beside fireplace as well-dressed Grant and Schurz sashay out of the door. Refers to rejection of Hayes for renomination in 1880.
2. 1884-1 Multicolored caricature on cover of Puck magazine, with title, "The Recruiting Sergeant..."
3. 1884-2 Multicolored Trade card. Caricature of Butler and the Governor of New York, "Hood's Sarsaparilla."
4. 1884-3 Multicolored Trade card. "Presidential Barn Reel/The Widow Takes the Cake." Sulphur Bitters.
5. 1884-4 Multicolored Trade card. "Stonewall Whiskey." Caricature of Butler on a hobby horse.
6. 1892-1 Cleveland: Embroidered inaugural ribbon. Picture of Tammany tiger, Capitol dome, Indian, "Tammany Hall/Inauguration of Cleveland and Stevenson..."
7. 1896-1 McKinley: Creamer with illustration of McKinley.
8. 1896-2 McKinley: Campaign plate with illustration of McKinley. Mate to 1896-1.
9. 1896-3 Bryan: Cologne bottle. Picture of William Jennings Bryan on the label. "Our Choice."
10. 1896-4 McKinley: Silk ribbon with sepia photograph of McKinley. "Patriotism, Protection, Prosperity...The Nation's Choice."
11. 1900-1 Sheet music. Illustrations of McKinley and Roosevelt, Bryan and Stevenson. "The 1900 Campaign March."
12. 1908-1 Bryan: Copper novelty donkey with insert sepia Bryan campaign button.
13. 1908-2 Taft: Campaign plate with caricature illustrations of Taft and Sherman.
14. 1908-3 Elaborate inaugural ribbon with a Taft-Sherman jugate button attached to the ribbon by a chain.
15. 1908-4 Taft: Metal four-sectioned medal with elephant and portrait and slogan "Upbuilding of Navy Must be Continued. Regular Army Should Be Increased."
16. 1908-5 Bryan: Selection of four buttons. Jugate, two single picture buttons and one word button.
17. 1908-6 Taft: Selection of six Taft buttons. One Jugate and 5 single picture buttons.
18. 1908-7 Taft: Two Taft jugates. Multicolored.
19. 1908-8 Taft: Election Day, November 3, 1908 multicolored ribbon with Taft-Sherman jugate.
20. 1908-9 Bryan: Bryan -Kern jugate ribbon with local candidates listed.

Slide Set #3. Covers the election of 1932 to the election of 1960. All slides in this set have been made available courtesy of the University of Hartford Collection. The number designations are those used by the University of Hartford.

1. 1932-1 Button: Mug of beer. "We Want Beer."
2. 1936-1 Roosevelt: Novelty table lamp. Figure of FDR in fisherman's togs, manning ship's wheel. "The Man of the Hour."
3. 1936-2 Roosevelt: Two broadsides. "Roosevelt or Reaction" and "The Farmer Remembers Longer than the Elephant."
4. 1940-1 Roosevelt: Button. "No Crown for Franklin" A ribbon and miniature crown are attached to the button.
5. 1940-2 Willkie: Picture button of Mrs. Willkie. "For First Lady/Edith Willkie."
6. 1948-1 Dewey: Button. "Clean House with Dewey."
7. 1948-2 Dewey: Button. "Dewey the Racket Buster/New Deal Buster."
8. 1948-3 Stassen: Button. Elephant and "Veterans for Stassen."
9. 1948-4 Taft: Button. "Our Next President/Taft in '48."
10. 1952-2 Stassen: Button. "Stop Guessin/It's Stassen."
11. 1952-3 MacArthur: Button. "Back Mac for President."
12. 1952-4 MacArthur: Button. Picture, attached ribbon and miniature horseshoe.
13. 1952-5 Taft: Button. "I Like Ike But I Like Taft Better."
14. 1952-6 Eisenhower: Broadside. Illustrates Eisenhower and Nixon in a victory pose. "Your Last Chance...The Truman Mess..."
15. 1956-1 Stevenson: Button. Four Leaf clover. "Adlai and Estes are Best/Right Will Prevail."
16. 1956-2 Kennedy: Picture button. "Profile in Courage/John F. Kennedy for Vice President."
17. 1960-2 Kennedy: Button. "Kennedy/The Best Man."
18. 1960-4 Kennedy: Selection of items from 1946 congressional campaign and later senatorial, vice-presidential and 1960 presidential campaigns.
19. 1960-5 Ford: Broadside. Picture of Ford and "Ford of Michigan...For Vice President."

Slide Set #4. Covers the election of 1964 to the election of 1972. All slides in this set have been made available courtesy of the University of Hartford Collection. The number designations are those used by the University of Hartford.

1. 1964-1 Johnson: Button. Weary elephant, "I Used to be a Republican/Vote LBJ."
2. 1964-2 Johnson: Buttons. Cowboy hat, "LBJ All the Way" and "Love That Lyndon."
3. 1964-3 Goldwater: Button. Heart, "In Your Heart You Know He's Right."
4. 1964-4 Goldwater: Buttons. Goldwater-Miller Jugate, "The Best Men for the Job" and slogan button, "Victory Over Communism."
5. 1964-5 GOP Hopefuls: Buttons (4). Romney, Lodge, and Scranton (2).
6. 1968-1 Nixon: Buttons. "Nixon's the One," pregnant Lucy "Nixon's the One," and Nixon + Spiro = Zero."
7. 1968-2 Nixon: Buttons. Nixon-Agnew jugate, "Close the Credibility Gap," "I'm for Milhous," and "The Nation Needs Fixin' With Nixon."
8. 1968-3 Humphrey: Buttons. Cartoon button of Humphrey trying on LBJ hat, picture button with slogan "Vote Your Heart, Not Your Hate," and slogan button with directional sign, "Huron, Back to the Drug Store."
9. 1968-5 Hopefuls: Buttons. "Hickel For Top Man," "End the War, Gavin for President." Also, "Ha Ha Ha Ho Ho Ho Humphrey Nixon Both Must Go."
10. 1968-6 Hopefuls: Buttons. "Westmoreland For President," "Maddox," and single picture, "For President Lester Maddox."
11. 1968-7 Wallace: Buttons. "Wallace-LeMay," "If You Liked Hitler You'll Love Wallace," ballot type button offering choices among "Tweedle Dee, Tweedle Dum and Wallace," and cartoon bomb with "Wallace/LeMay."
12. 1972-1 McGovern: Buttons. McGovern-Eagleton jugate, "Come Home America." Also "McGovern-Eagleton" slogan.
13. 1972-2 Hopefuls: Buttons. "Jackson For President 1972," "President Muskie! (Don't You Feel Better Already?)," and picture of Kennedy, "Teddy's Ready For 1972."
14. 1972-3 Chisholm: Buttons. "Catalyst For Change, Shirley Chisholm For President," and "Follow the Chisholm Trail."
15. 1972-4 Wallace: Poster. Picture and slogan "Send Them a Message."
16. 1972-5 Wallace. Caricature cut-out, "Send Them a Message."
17. 1972-6 Hopeful-Third Party. Buttons. "When You're Out of Schmitz You're Out of Gear," and "McCloskey The Only Republican Left."
18. 1972-7 Wallace: Watch. Wallace in boxing gloves (caricature) .
19. 1972-8a and 8b McGovern. Broadside. Distributed to Black and Puerto Rican voters.

Slide Set #5. Covers the following third parties, causes or movements: Prohibition, Temperance, Universal, Workingman's, People's, Greenback, Independence, Christian Constitution, Theocratic, and Women's Suffrage. All slides in this set have been made available courtesy of the University of Hartford Collection. Letter designations are those used by the University of Hartford.

1. Prohibition-1 Lapel Novelty. Camel suspended from a red, white and blue pin. c. 1916.
2. Prohibition-2 Button. Boy and girl with American flag. "The Real Issue/The Saloon or the Boys and Girls." c. 1896.
3. Prohibition-3 Button. Jugate of Munn and Uncapher. 1972.
4. Prohibition-4 Button. Silver lapel pin from the 1888 campaign. Raised relief of upended goblet. "St. John and Daniels."
5. Temperance-1 Ribbon. "Collinsville (Conn.) Cold Water Army." Water fountain and verse. c.1830's.
6. Temperance-2 Ribbon. Picture of boy at water fountain. "Cold Water Army... July 4, 1842."
7. Temperance-3 Card. Picture of Carrie Nation with upraised hatchet.
8. Temperance-4 Lapel pin. Brass, miniature hatchet, "Carrie Nation."
9. Temperance 4a and 4b Prints. Closeup of Currier and Ives Temperance prints.
 - a. The drunkard with his ragged and destitute family. b. The teetotaler with his happy and prosperous family.
10. Universal-1 Button. Hensley and McKenna slogan button. 1968.
11. Workingman's-1 Lapel Ornament. Circular brass framed ferrotype with picture of Benjamin Butler. Ferrotype is suspended from miniature spoon. c. 1880.
12. People's-1 Button. Picture of Thomas Watson. "People's Candidate For President." 1908.
13. People's-2 Button. Jugate of Martin Luther King and Dr. Benjamin Spock. 1968. This is not to be confused with the People's Party in number 12.
14. Greenback-1 Button. Greenback and jugate of Proehl and Meador. 1952.
15. Independence-1 Button. Jugate of Hisgen and Graves. 1908.
16. Christian Constitution-1 Button. Picture, "Troxell For President." 1968.
17. Theocratic-1 Button. Picture of candidate Bill Rogers. 1968.
18. Women-2 Newspaper (detail). Closeup of "Woodhull's and Claflin's Weekly." "The Cosmo-Political Party/Nomination for President of U. S. in 1872/Victoria C. Woodhull."
19. Women-3 Metal Bird. "Votes for Women/Nov. 2." Massachusetts, c.1916.

- Slide Set #6. Covers the following third parties, causes, or movements: American Socialist, Socialist Workers, Southern Democratic, Socialist, Progressive, Black Panther, American (Know Nothings), Bull Moose, Constitution, American Communist. All slides in this set have been made available courtesy of the University of Hartford Collection. Letter designations are those Used by the University of Hartford.
1. American Socialist-1 Cartoon. "King" Debs after successful strike against the railroads as President of Railway Workers Union.
 2. American Socialist-2 Poster. Colorful jugate of Debs and Hanford with industrial and agricultural scenes. 1904.
 3. American Socialist-3 Button. "I'm For Norman Thomas." 1948.
 4. American Socialist-4 Ribbon. "Vote Socialist/Thomas and Maurer." 1948.
 5. Socialist Workers-2 Button. Jugate of Linda Jenness and Andrew Pulley. "Vote Socialist Workers." 1972.
 6. Socialist Workers-3 Broadside. "Vote Against U.S. Troops in Viet Nam." "Students for DeBerry & Shaw." Pictured of Johnson crossed out. 1964.
 7. Southern Democratic-1 Ferrottype. Photograph of John C. Breckinridge attached to red, white, and blue ribbon. 1860.
 8. Southern Democratic-2 Ribbon. Picture of Breckinridge. "Breckinridge and Lane."
 9. Progressive-1 Button. Picture of Henry Wallace. "Win With Wallace." 1948.
 10. Miscellaneous Third Parties-2 Socialist Party logo. Close-up of raised arm with hammer.
 11. Black Panther-1 Poster. Picture of Eldridge Cleaver. "Cleaver For President/Power to the People/Black Power to Black People."
 12. Black Panther-2 Black Panther Parth logo. Close-up of Black Panther.
 13. American-1 (Know Nothings) Ribbon. Picture of George Washington. "Native American Association." 1856.
 14. American-2 (Know Nothings) Ribbon. Pictures of Millard Fillmore and Andrew J. Donelson. "Fillmore and Donelson/National Union." 1868.
 15. Bull Moose-1 Lapel Tab. Shield shaped tab with picture of moose. "Roosevelt and Johnson." 1912.
 16. Constitution-1 Button. "Constitution Party/Sullivan for President." 1960.
 17. Constitution-2 Ferrottype. Picture of John C. Bell brass framed. Not to be confused with Constitution Party above. 1860.
 18. Constitution-3 Ribbon. Jugate of Bell and Everett. "The Union and the Constitution/For President John Bell/For Vice President Edward Bell/One and Inseparable." 1860.
 19. American Communist-1 Button. Hammer and sickle. "Vote Communist."
 20. American Communist-2 Button. Jugate of Earl Browder and James Ford. "For a Free, Happy, Prosperous America/Vote Communist." 1936 or 1940.
 21. American Communist-3 Button. Jugate of Gus Hall and Jarvis Tyner. "Vote Communist." 1972.